

# EFDC\_Explorer 7.3 Guidance New Features and Functionality



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## 1 Major New Features of EE7.3

Dynamic Solutions – International, LLC continues to strive to further develop the functions and capabilities of the EFDC\_DSI/EFDC\_Explorer Modeling System. This latest release of EE provides many notable new features as well as numerous minor bug fixes and tweaks. EE undergoes rigorous testing to ensure accuracy of results. New major features of EE7.3 include the following:

- **Ice Sub-model**
- **Forced Evaporation**
- **NetCDF Output**
- **Run SWAN from within EE**
- **Elimination of Template Files**
- **Flight Path Animations**

## 2 Ice Sub-Model

EFDC\_Explorer7.3 now implements a robust ice sub-model. Previously EFDC had relatively limited ice modeling ability. In EE7.2 and earlier the ice conditions had to be fully specified by the user for every cell for the model simulation period. The creation of the input files was also external to EE. Now ice formation and melt is simulated by EFDC using a coupled heat model and fully handled by EFDC\_Explorer.

Note that ice dynamics are not modeled at this stage. An ice dynamics sub-model would simulate the constriction of the channel by ice and the resulting bed shear caused by the transport of ice chunks. An ice dynamics sub-model is being considered for a later release of the EE modeling system.

Ice options are now available under a new *Ice Options* sub tab under the *Temperature* tab as shown in Figure 2-1. For all the options, ice is only enabled if the user is simulating temperature.

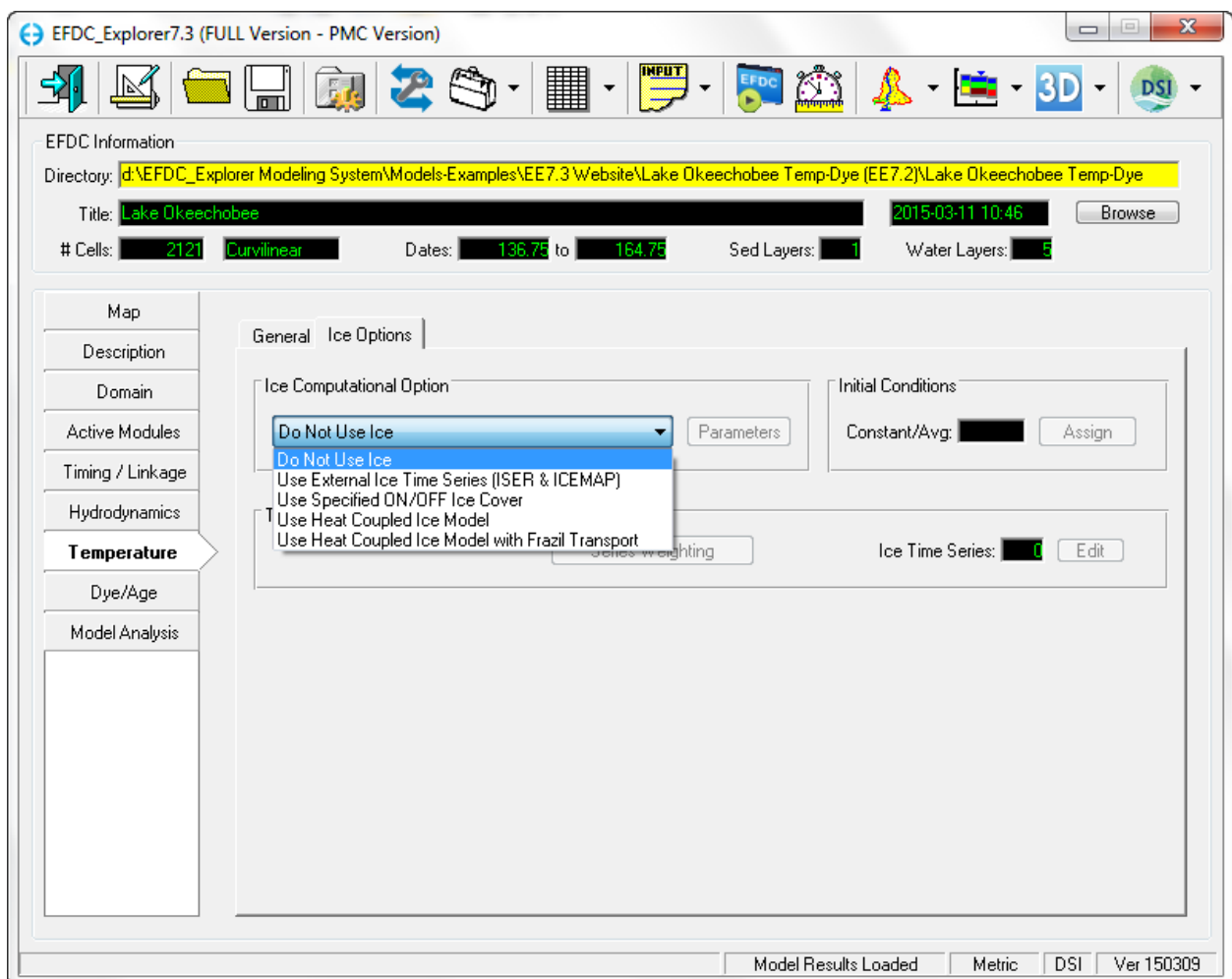


Figure 2-1 Temperature Tab: Ice Sub Model Options.

Options for the ice sub model include:

ISICE = 0	Do not use ice
ISICE = 1	Use External Ice Time Series (ISER & ICEMAP)
ISICE = 2	Use Specified ON/OFF Ice Cover (ISTAT)
ISICE = 3	Use Heat Coupled Ice Model
ISICE = 4	Use Heat Coupled Ice Model with Frazil Transport

Application and operation of each of these options is explained in the following sections.

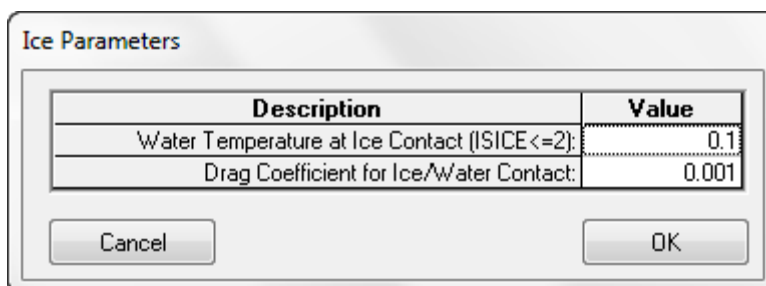
## 2.1 Use External Ice Time Series (ISICE = 1)

This option is similar to the ice option available prior to EE7.3 and does not compute ice formation/melt and it is not linked to the heat balance. This option simply requires the user to provide a fraction of ice coverage and thickness of ice for every cell using formats provided in Appendix B-16 and B-17. The primary impact of the ISICE =1 option is on processes that occur at the air/water interface and has no direct impact on ice melt. For those cells where ice is present the ice sub-model will:

- Limit water surface heat exchange and moderate the layer KC temperature to the specified ice temperature.
- Reduces or eliminates (based on fraction of ice coverage) reaeration of oxygen into the water column.
- Reduces or eliminates the shear stress on the surface of the water due to winds.
- Reduces or eliminates the wind speed used for all other surface exchange processes.

For the option ISICE=1, EFDC uses the ISER.INP to read time and ice thickness for externally specified ice cover, and ICEMAP.INP for the weighting coefficients of ice thickness in case of more than one time series given in ISER.INP.

ICEMAP with the NISER weightings (the number of ice series) when NISER>1 can now be read and written.

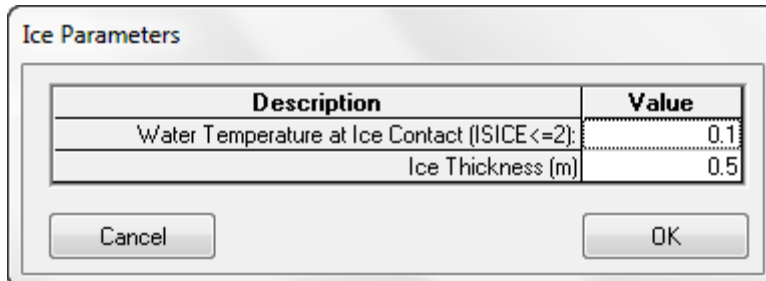


Description	Value
Water Temperature at Ice Contact (ISICE <= 2):	0.1
Drag Coefficient for Ice/Water Contact:	0.001

Figure 2-2 Temperature Tab: ISICE =1.

## 2.2 Use Specified ON/OFF Ice Cover (ISICE = 2)

This option is effectively a global toggle so that ice may be turned on or off over the whole domain. The time series file that populates this option lists a date and toggle on and toggle off with the input file ISTAT.INP.



Description	Value
Water Temperature at Ice Contact (ISICE <= 2):	0.1
Ice Thickness (m)	0.5

**Figure 2-3 Temperature Tab: ISICE =2.**

The input file ISTAT.INP file is same as old the ICECOVER.INP, with a time stamp and a status of ice cover. The convention is quite similar to that for other time series. The header contains the number of data lines, time conversion coefficients. The remaining block includes two columns: Julian time and the status of ice cover, either 0 or 1, off or on. The ice temperature and the ice thickness are stored in EFDC.INP file in C46A.

Appendix B shows the format for this file. EFDC reads the file and applies it in the same way as ICECOVER.INP. All the other computations are the same as those for ISICE=1 except the initialization is whole model on or off rather than based on the ICEMAP.INP file. EFDC can also handle multiple ice series and weights based on different series like NISER.

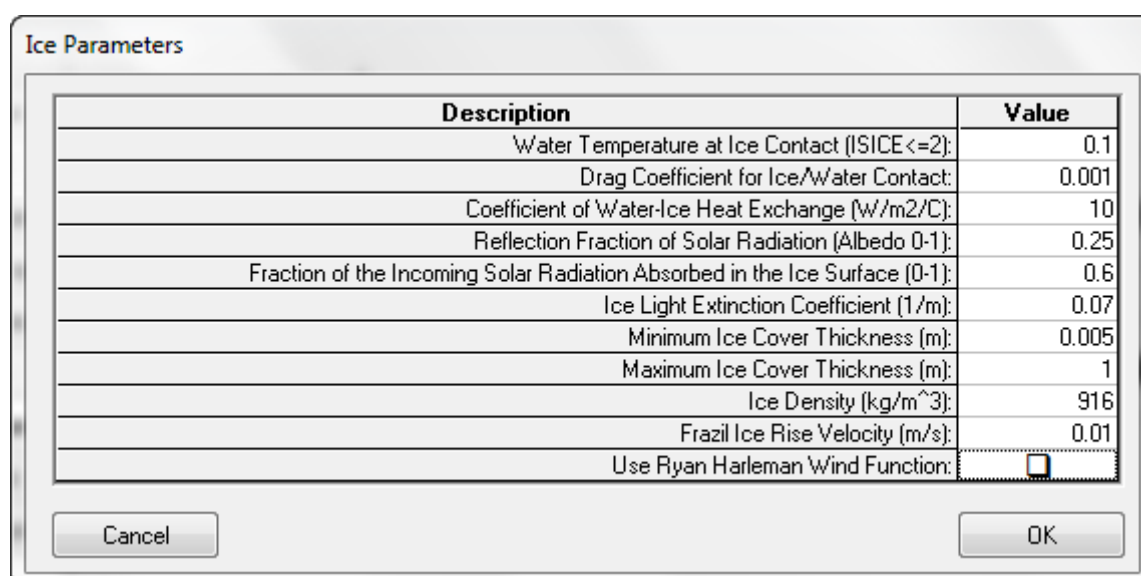
## 2.3 Use Heat Coupled Ice Model (ISICE = 3)

The Heat Coupled Ice Model applies mass conservation during ice growth/melt. Ice is always calculated in the heat coupled ice model, similar to CEQUAL-W2 model upon which the EFDC\_DSI ice sub model is based.

This option is most recommended for model simulations of lakes and reservoirs with relatively thick layers. For rivers, this option and frazil ice option are not fully representative. This is due to small layer thickness in most river models. Generally, the layers used in rivers are too thin to produce ice. Even though ice crystals form, they are not thick enough to form an ice cover.

Currently the ice submodel in EFDC\_DSI is only an ice cover model and not an ice and snow cover model. The snow cover would account for snow on top of the ice and is expected to be added for an upcoming release. The ice cover model allows light to be attenuated through the ice. The solar radiation absorption is accounted for in this process. To implement this in EFDC, routines such as CALQVS and CALHEAT were modified. CALPUV was also updated so that the bed heat is handled when the elevation is below the bottom of the cell.

Figure 2-4 shows the default values of the ice parameters that are required to simulate ice in EFDC\_DSI model. A checkbox is provided for the *Use Ryan Harleman Wind Function* option if desired.



Description	Value
Water Temperature at Ice Contact (ISICE <= 2):	0.1
Drag Coefficient for Ice/Water Contact:	0.001
Coefficient of Water-Ice Heat Exchange (W/m <sup>2</sup> /C):	10
Reflection Fraction of Solar Radiation (Albedo 0-1):	0.25
Fraction of the Incoming Solar Radiation Absorbed in the Ice Surface (0-1):	0.6
Ice Light Extinction Coefficient (1/m):	0.07
Minimum Ice Cover Thickness (m):	0.005
Maximum Ice Cover Thickness (m):	1
Ice Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	916
Frazil Ice Rise Velocity (m/s):	0.01
Use Ryan Harleman Wind Function:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cancel OK

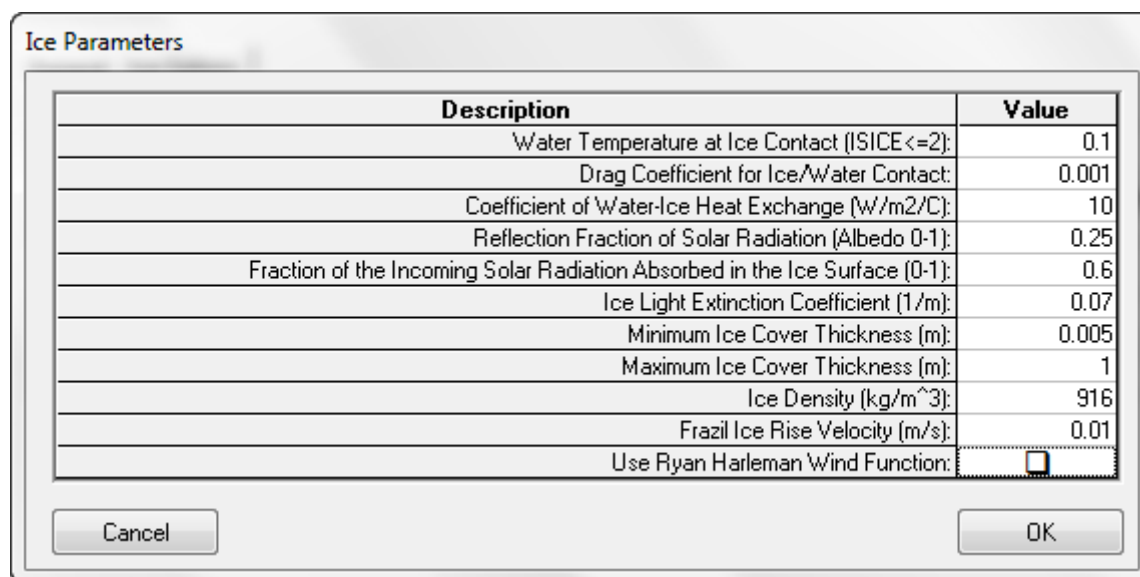
**Figure 2-4 Ice Sub model: Heat Coupled Ice Parameters (ISICE = 3).**

ICE.INP is the initial conditions file that is only needed for ISICE = 3 & 4. The format for this file is provided in Appendix B. Note that EFDC assumes the top of ice is equal to the water surface elevation thereby allowing for higher flows in restricted depth.

## 2.4 Frazil Ice Transport (ISICE = 4)

When calculating ice formation in a river, if the air temperature is less than freezing temperature (a value that may be lower than zero in salt water) generation of ice crystals takes place in the water. These crystals are called frazil flakes. As the frazil flakes are lighter than water they float and cause “ice pans” which may then become “ice floes”. As the frazil ice rises, it is necessary to input a rising velocity into EE to account for this.

In addition to the modification to the EFDC subroutines outlined for ISICE =3, a new routine, CALTRANICE is created to simulate frazil ice as a concentration.



Description	Value
Water Temperature at Ice Contact (ISICE<=2):	0.1
Drag Coefficient for Ice/Water Contact:	0.001
Coefficient of Water-Ice Heat Exchange (W/m2/C):	10
Reflection Fraction of Solar Radiation (Albedo 0-1):	0.25
Fraction of the Incoming Solar Radiation Absorbed in the Ice Surface (0-1):	0.6
Ice Light Extinction Coefficient (1/m):	0.07
Minimum Ice Cover Thickness (m):	0.005
Maximum Ice Cover Thickness (m):	1
Ice Density (kg/m^3):	916
Frazil Ice Rise Velocity (m/s):	0.01
Use Ryan Harleman Wind Function:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 2-5 Ice Sub model: Frazil Ice Parameters (ISICE =4)

## 2.5 Visualization of Ice

Output from the ice sub model can be displayed in a number of ways in EE. A 2D plan view of the ice thickness or temperature may be viewed by selecting *ViewPlan* and then *Viewing Options | Heat: Bed/Ice*. Figure 2-6 shows an example of frazil ice formation in a river in Alberta, Canada. Note that initially ice forms on the river banks where depths are shallower and flow is lower.

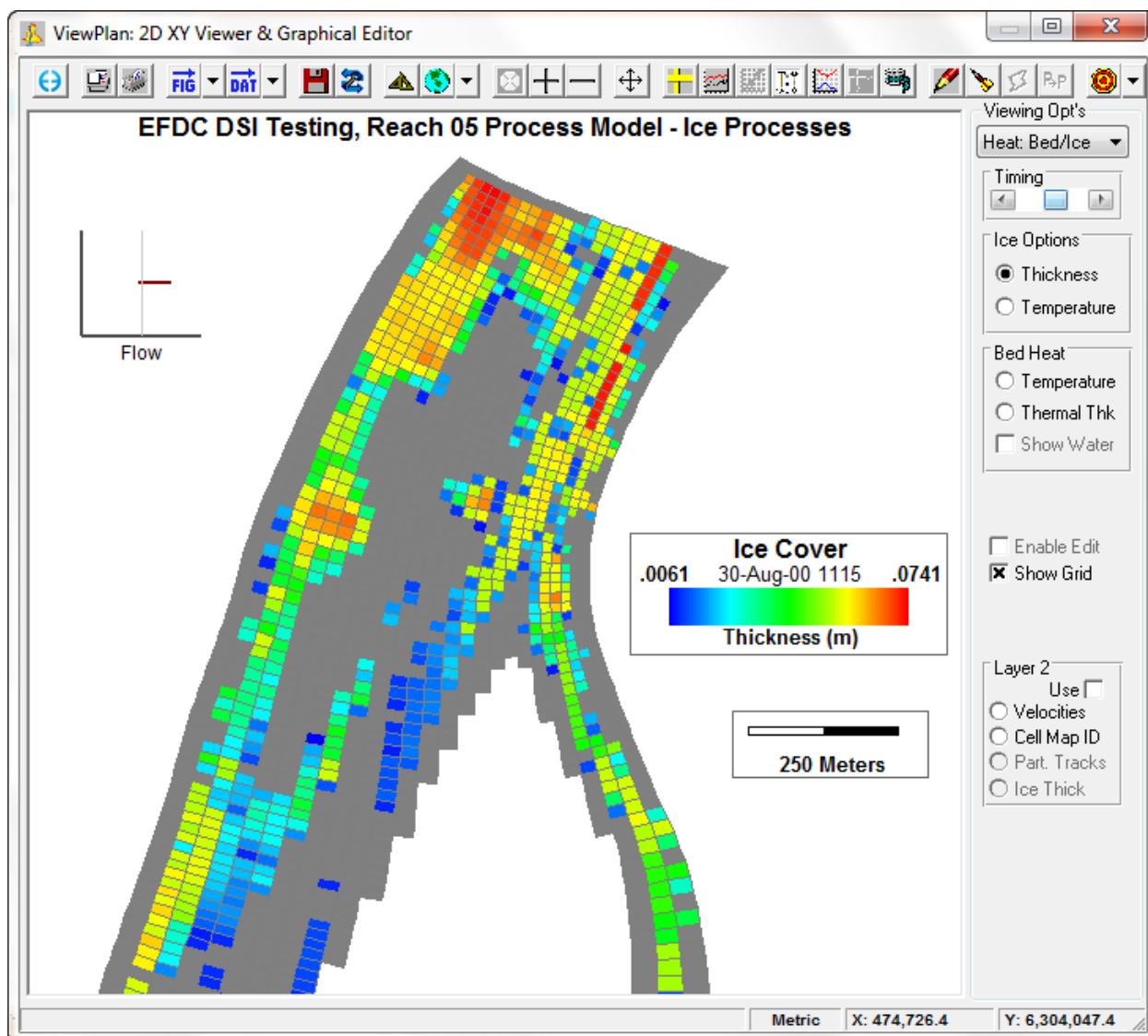


Figure 2-6 Ice Sub model: ViewPlan frazil ice thickness.

The user can also visualize ice on the water column in the *ViewProfile* tool. This displays as a solid grey color as shown in Figure 2-7. The vertical exaggeration of the ice layer can be modified by the user to show it more clearly as shown in Figure 2-8.

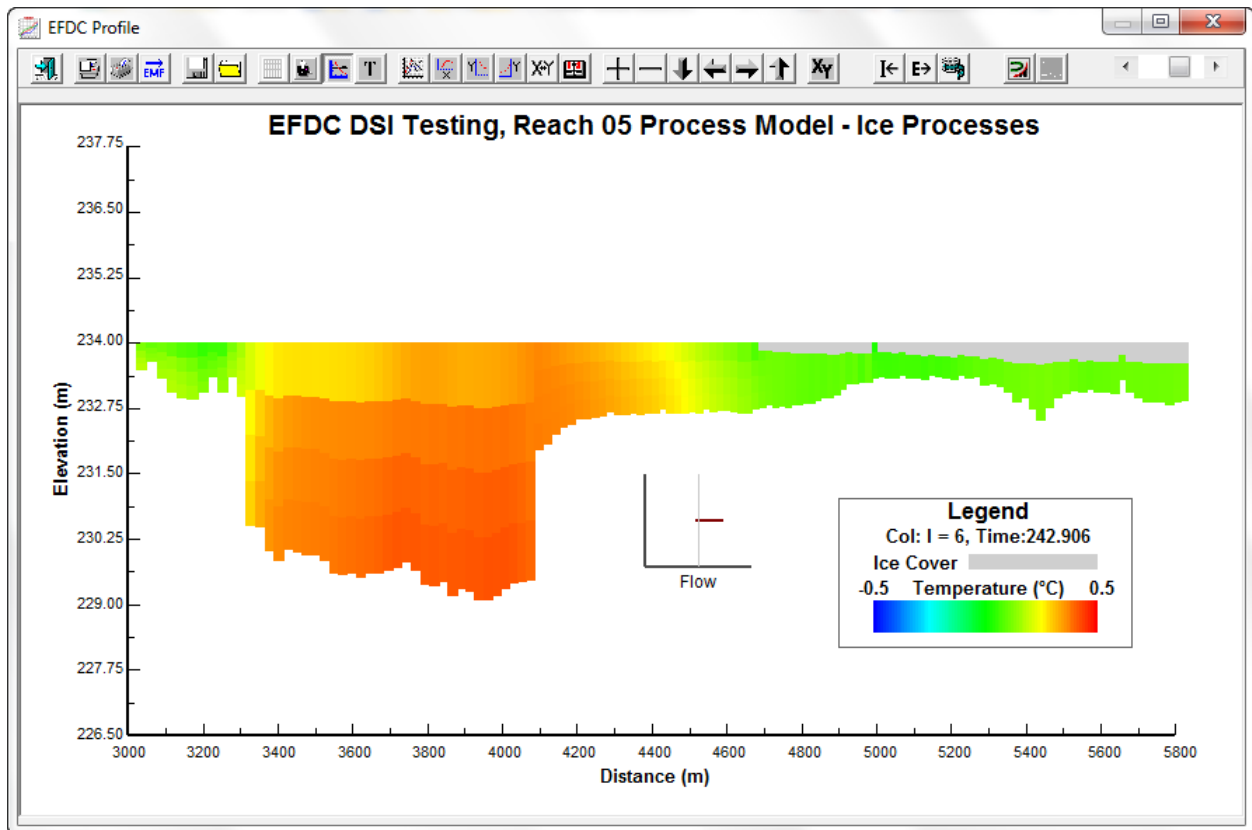


Figure 2-7 Ice Sub model: ViewProfile ice cover and WC temperature.

Profile Options

General Options Water Column Sediment Bed

Water Column

☒ Show Water Column ☐ Show Grid

Ice Thickness: ☒ Show ☐ Thickness Factor: 5

Parameter

- ☐ Velocities
- ☐ Salinity
- ☒ Temperature
- ☐ Dye
- ☐ Sediments
- ☐ Toxics
- ☐ Density
- ☐ Wtr Quality

Water Range

Min: -.5000

Max: .5000

Default ☐

Auto Precision: 4

Temperature

Cancel OK

Figure 2-8 Ice Sub model: ViewProfile Options.

Ice may also be viewed in 3D with the *View3D* tool as shown in Figure 2-9.

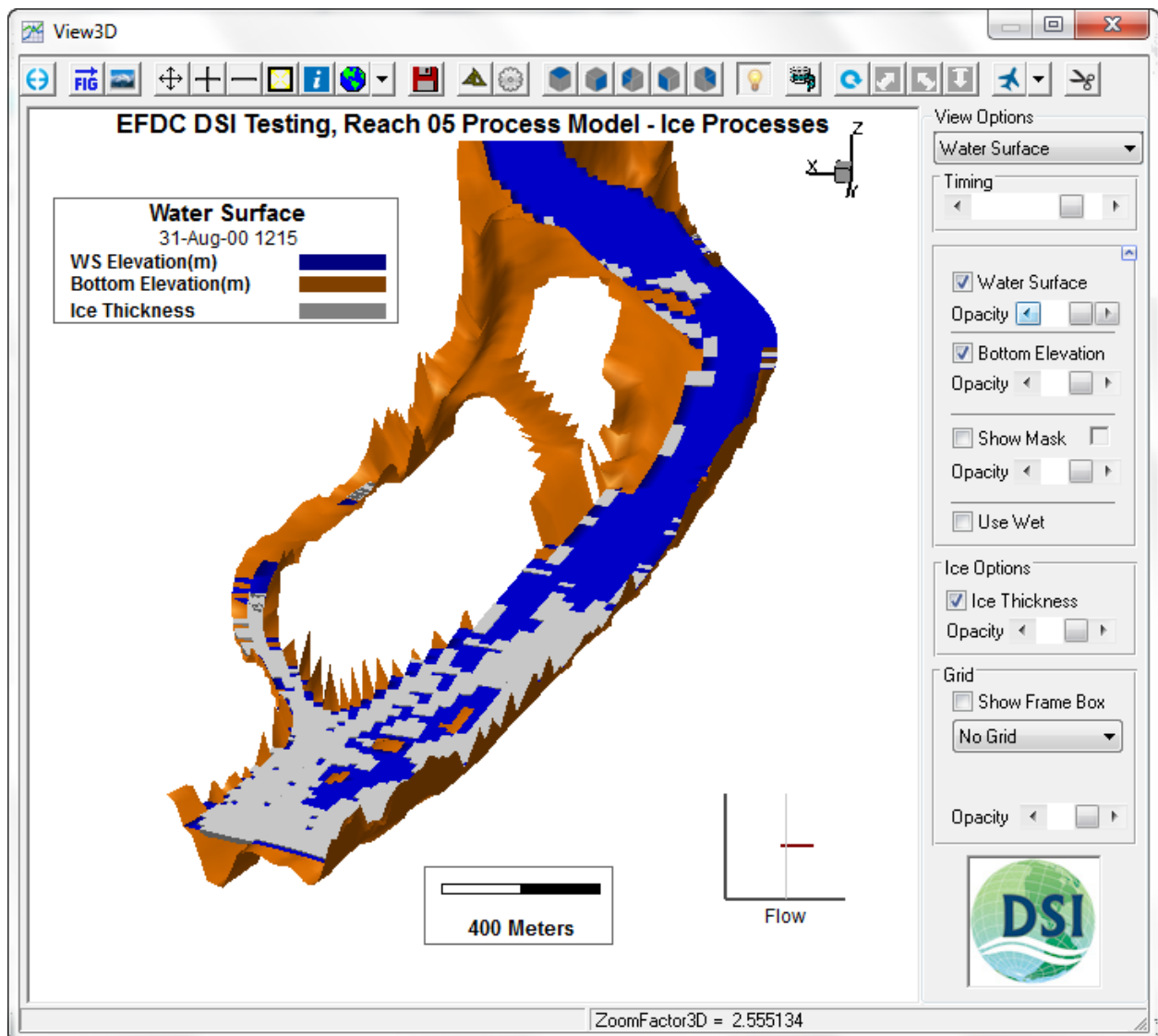


Figure 2-9 Ice Sub model: View3D ice cover and water surface elevation.

### 3 Evaporation and Forced Evaporation Tool

The *Forced Evaporation (FE) Analysis* capability has been developed to quantify increased evaporation induced by increased water temperatures due to releases from thermoelectric power plants. These power plants withdraw cooling waters, which once run through the plant and are returned/discharged to rivers or lakes at a higher temperature than the ambient water temperature. This higher temperature water causes additional evaporation (forced evaporation) from the river or lake. This additional evaporation is counted as water consumption by regulators as it is no longer available to downstream users.

Evaporation is dependent on wind speed, atmospheric humidity, and water temperature. There are a number of methods to compute FE using different wind functions as listed in Table 3-1. The wind functions are computed using data contained in the ASER file (ASER.INP) in EFDC.

**Table 3-1 List of Evaporation Calculation Methods**

IEVAP	Evaporation Approach	General Usage
0	Do Not Include Evaporation	
1	Use Evaporation from ASER	Measured or Externally Estimated
2	EFDC Original	
3	Ward, 1980	Cooling Lake
4	Harbeck, 1964	Cooling Lake
5	Brady etal, 1969	Cooling Pond
6	Anderson, 1954	Large Lake
7	Webster-Sherman, 1995	Lakes
8	Fulford-Sturm, 1984	Rivers
9	Gulliver-Stefan, 1986	Streams
10	Edinger etal, 1974	Lakes/Rivers
11	Ryan-Harleman 1974	Lakes/Rivers

Using these various evaporation methods, the model is first run with the power plant, and then run again without the power plant. EE then subtracts the output from two models and displays the difference which is the consumption of water from the power plant. The user may select “with power plant” option to calculate evaporation in the *Temperature* tab in the *Heat/Temperature* frame as shown in Figure 3-1. The evaporation options are only available if temperature is being simulated and the ASER file is used.

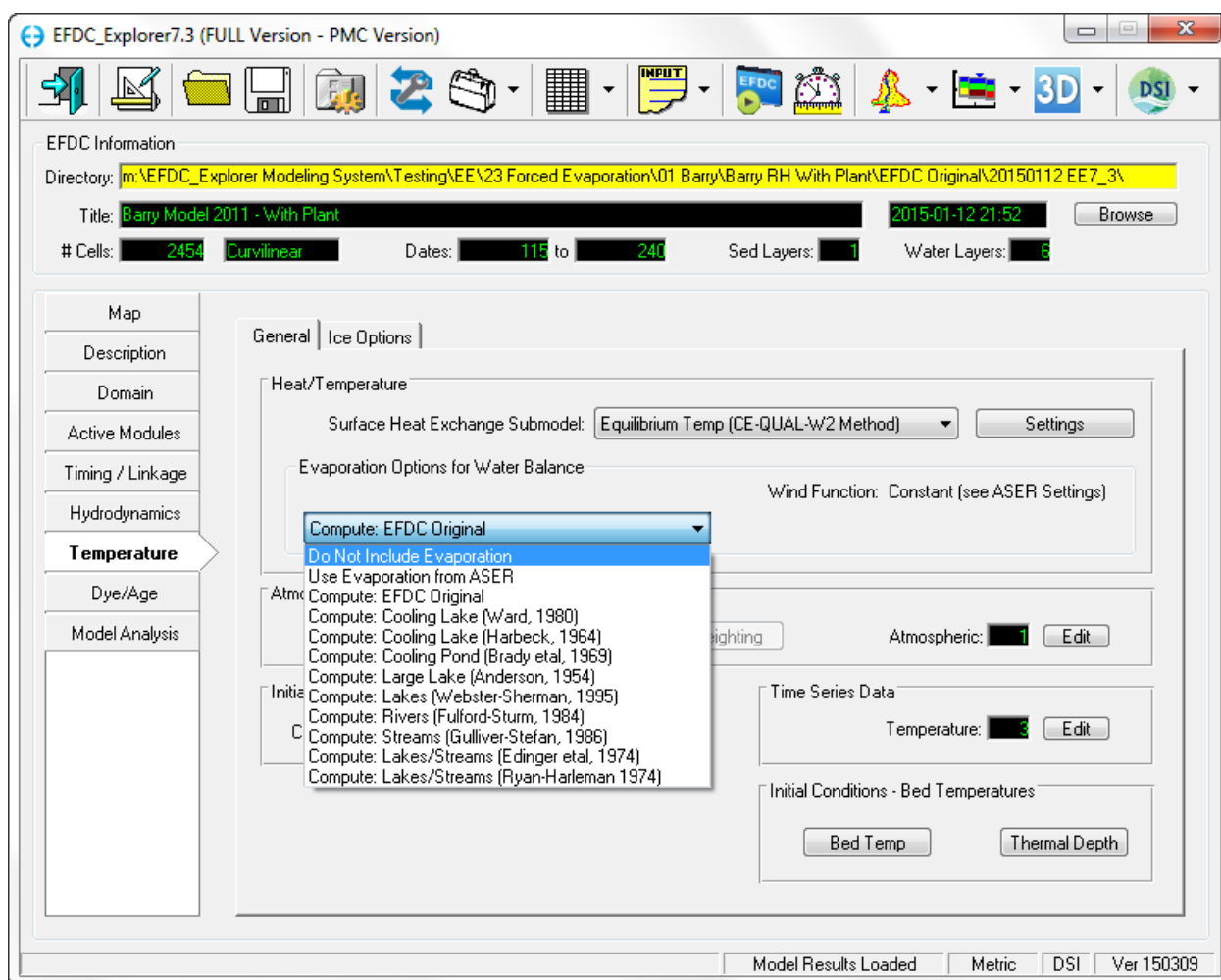
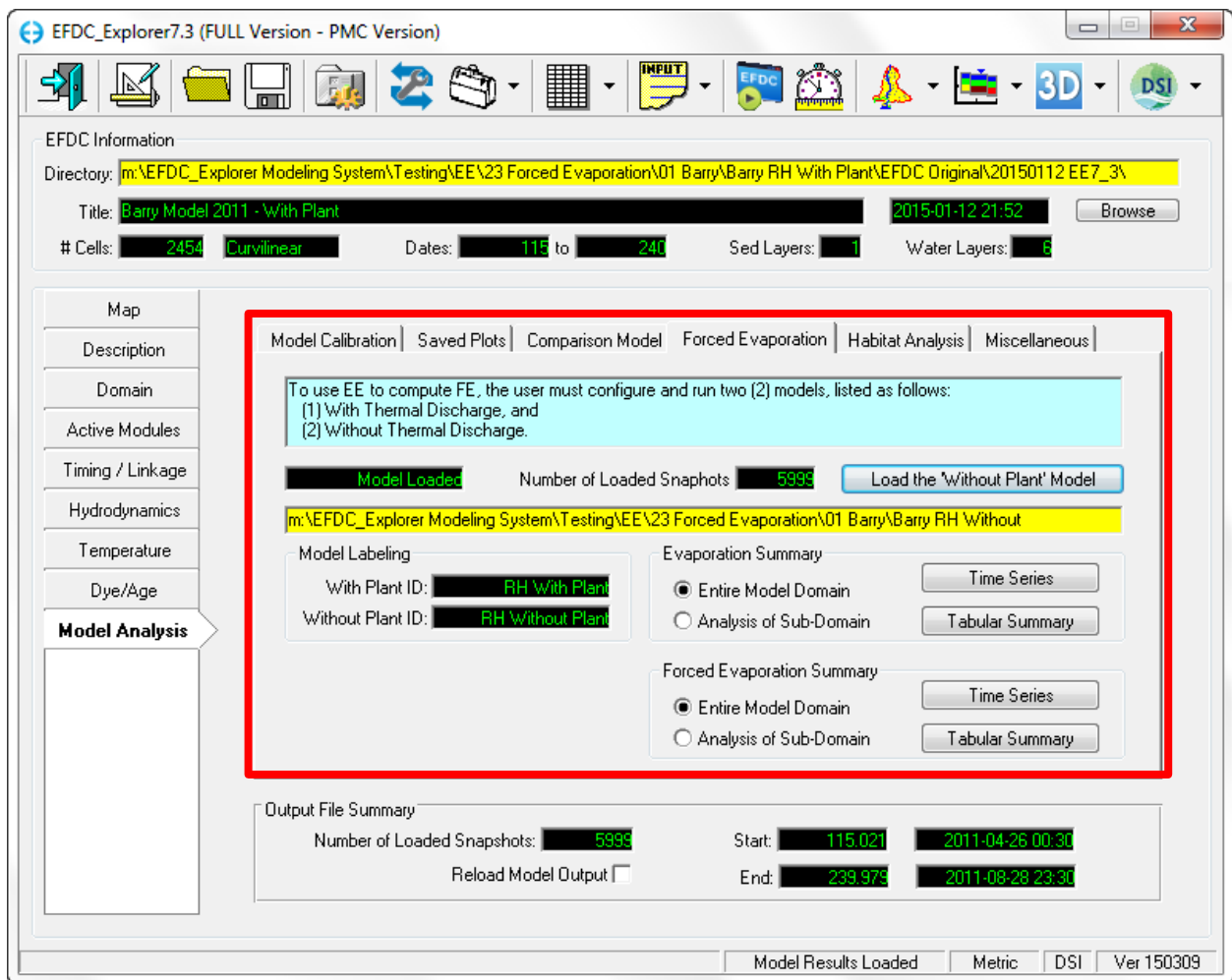


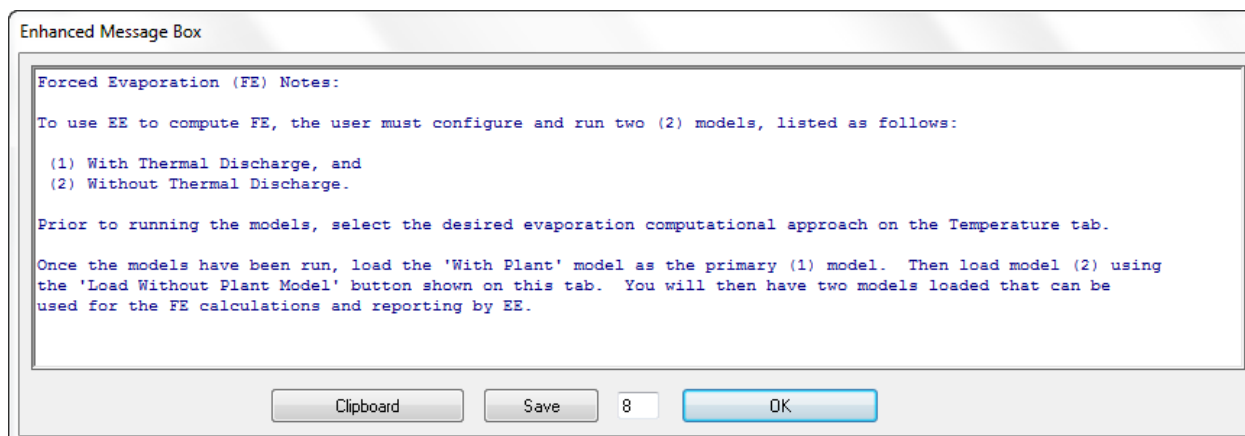
Figure 3-1 Forced Evaporation: Evaporation Options for Water Balance.

Once the models runs have been completed, the user should go the *Model Analysis | Forced Evaporation* tab where the options for model comparison are provided as shown in Figure 3-2.



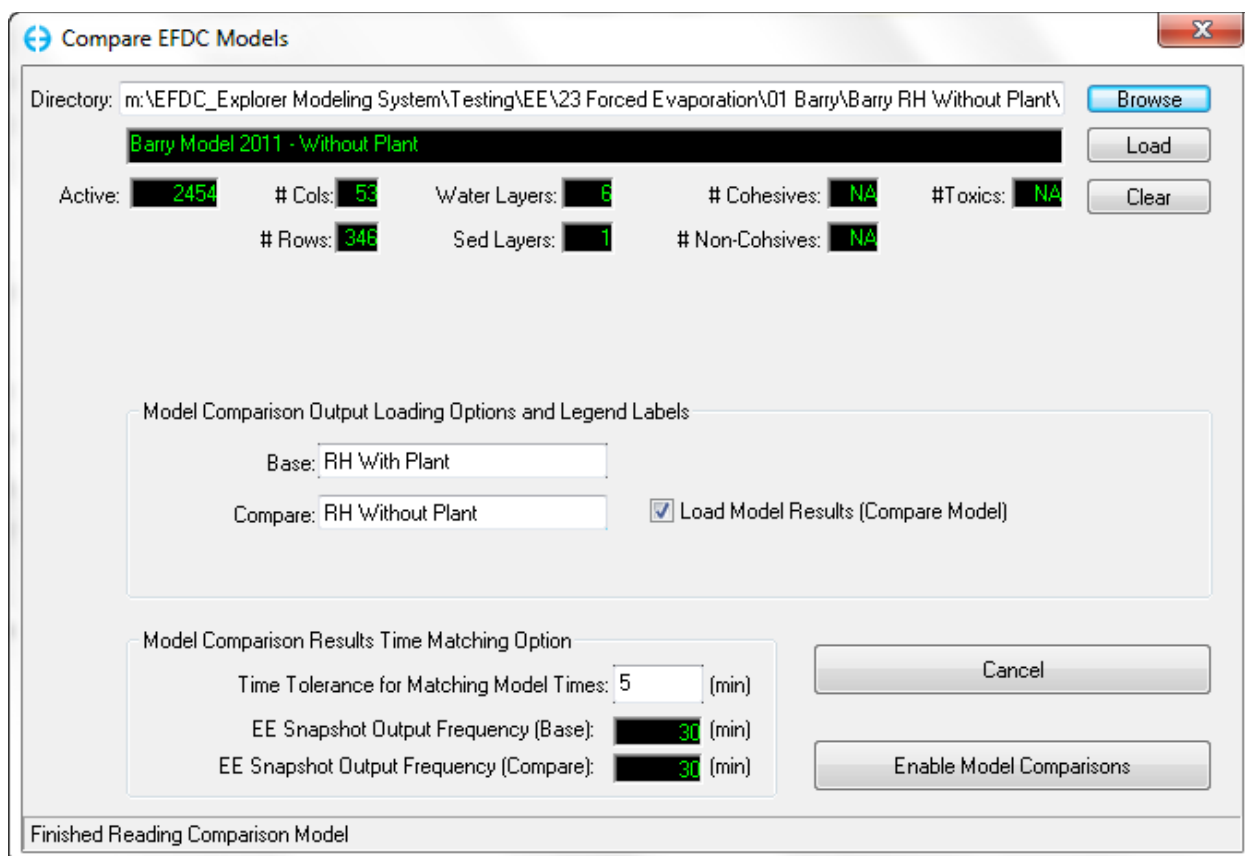
**Figure 3-2 EE7.3 Evaporation Options GUI**

To display the general instructions on how to conduct a forced evaporation (FE) analysis using EE, click on the blue text box shown in Figure 3-2. EE will display the instructions shown in Figure 3-3.



**Figure 3-3 FE Analysis Setup Instructions.**

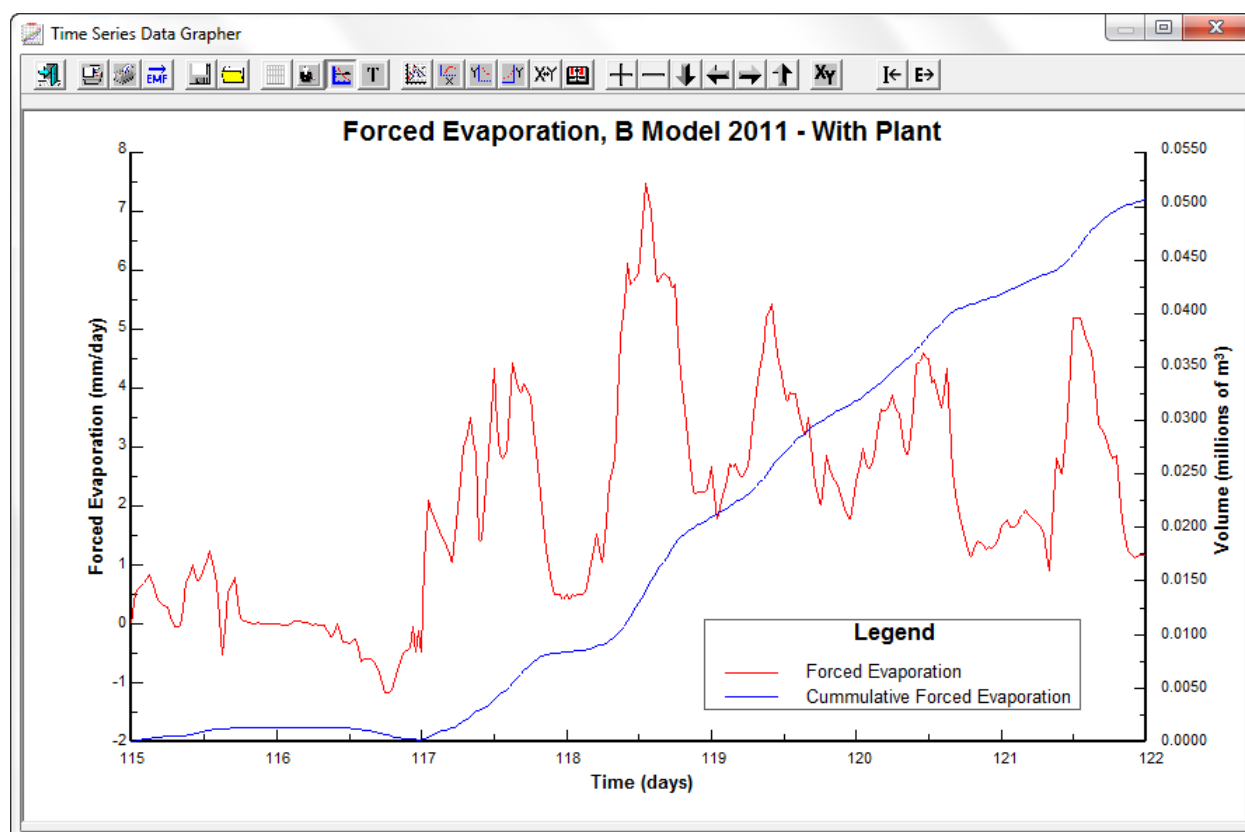
As outlined Figure 3-3, the user should then load the *With Plant* model as the primary (1) model. Next load model (2) using the *Load Without Plant Model* button shown in Figure 3-2. This will display the form shown in Figure 3-4. After selecting *Enable Model Comparisons*, two models will have been loaded that can be used for the FE calculations and reporting by EE.



**Figure 3-4 EE7.3 Evaporation Options GUI.**

The *Model Labelling* frame in Figure 3-2 tells the user the type of FE option that has been selected. In Figure 3-2, “RH with Plant” refers to model run that used Ryan-Harleman approach. Time series plots may be automatically generated for either evaporation (no plant) and forced evaporation (with plant) using the buttons in the respective frames. A plot of forced evaporation (mm/day) and cumulative volume of forced evaporation is shown in Figure 3-5.

The user can also produce summaries of evaporation and forced evaporation using the *Tabular Summary* button as shown in Figure 3-2.



**Figure 3-5 Time series plots of FE using Anderson evaporation approach for B Steam Plant.**

Another way to display the impact of FE between the two models is in *ViewPlan*. Here the user should select the *Volumes / Evaporation* viewing option. Selecting Alt M will toggle on the *Model Comparison* tool which allows the user to visualize evaporation/rainfall as “With Plant” minus “Without Plant” models as shown in Figure 3-6.

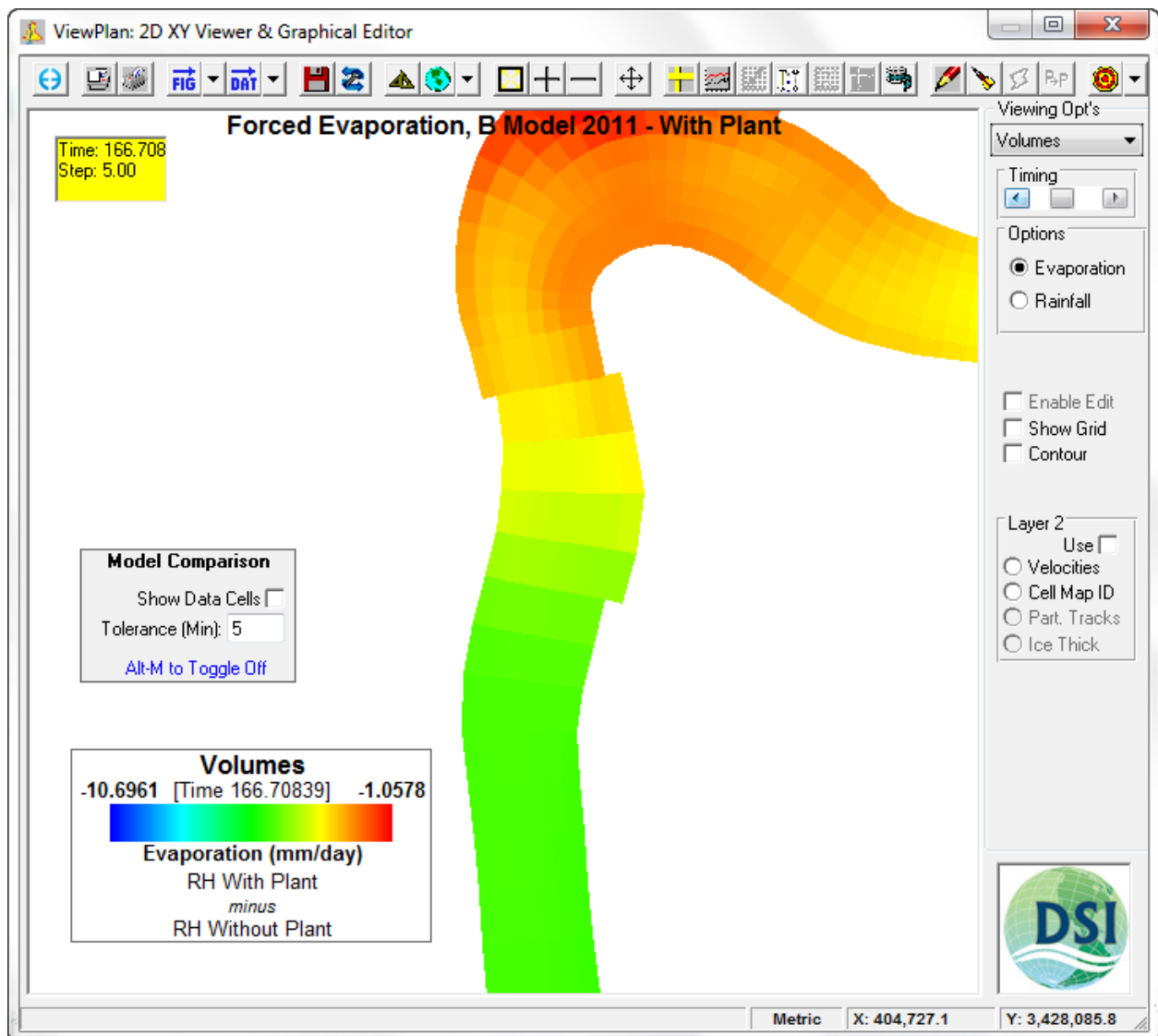


Figure 3-6 Forced Evaporation: Model Comparison using Anderson approach for B Model Plant.

### Forced Evaporation Methodology

Heat flux due to evaporation is given by the following equation:

$$H_E = \rho L_E E$$

Where:

- $H_E$  Heat flux due to evaporation,  $W/m^2$
- $\rho$  Density of water,  $kg/m^3$
- $L_E$  Latent heat of evaporation,  $kJ/kg$
- $E$  Evaporation rate per unit area,  $m/s$

$H_E$  is computed by the following:

$$H_E = f(W)(e_w - e_a)$$

Where

- $F(W)$  Wind function in Watts/m<sup>2</sup>/millibars
- $e_w$  Saturation vapor pressure at the water surface, millibars
- $e_a$  Vapor pressure of the air at the current temperature and relative humidity, millibars

The saturated water vapor partial pressures ( $e$ ) in millibars are computed as:

$$e = 10^{\frac{0.7859 + 0.03477 T}{1.0 + 0.00412 T}}$$

Where

- $T$  Temperature, °C

The atmospheric vapor pressure is computed from the dry bulb temperature to get the saturated vapor pressure. The actual/atmospheric vapor pressure is computed by:

$$e_a = RH e_s$$

The wind function is defined by the following equation, with the coefficients varying depending on the site conditions. EE provides a series of predefined coefficients from various studies. The user can also provide their own coefficients, if needed.

$$f(W) = A + B * W_2 + C * W_2^2$$

Where:

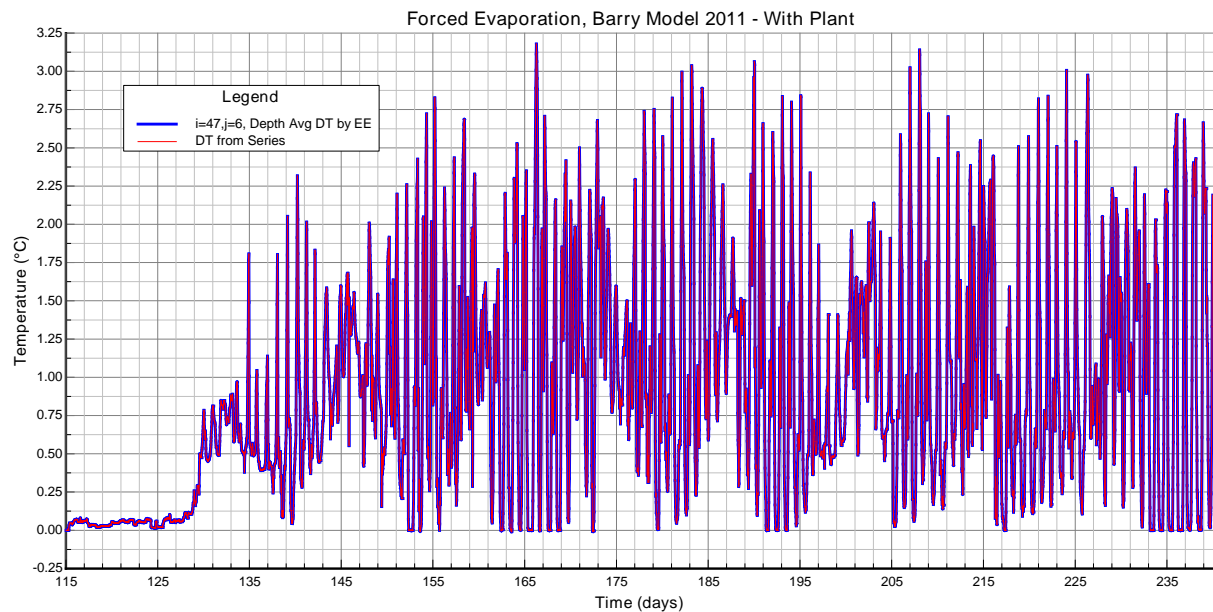
- $F(W)$  Wind function in Watts/m<sup>2</sup>/millibars
- $W_2$  Wind speed in m/s at 2 meters above the water, m/s
- $A, B, C$  Empirical coefficients based on site conditions

Once temperature is activated and the *Surface Heat Exchange Sub-Model* option is selected the user can select which evaporation approach is desired. Even if evaporative losses are not a major concern, the evaporative mass fluxes should normally be activated for most models.

Heat flux due to evaporation is always included for the *Full Heat* and the *Equilibrium Temperature (W2)* options.

EFDC\_DSI/EFDC\_Explorer Forced Evaporation (FE) toolset results have been compared to the Electric Power Research Institute's (EPRI) FE estimates. EPRI's once through cooling FE analysis for river discharges is based on a USGS report on water consumption by thermoelectric power plants (USGS, 2013; EPRI, 2013).

Another new and related feature in EE7.3, is the user can now generate time series of the differences in water column results as shown in Figure 3-7. DT means “delta temperature”.



**Figure 3-7 Forced Evaporation: Time series of model comparison for temperature.**

## 4 NetCDF Output

EE7.3 now allows the user to export output in NetCDF format. NetCDF (Network Common Data Form) is a community standard for sharing scientific data. Developed by Unidata, it is a set of software libraries and machine-independent data formats that support the creation, access, and sharing of array-oriented scientific data.

EE uses the CF (Climate and Forecast) conventions which Unidata describes as “designed to promote the processing and sharing of files created with the NetCDF API. The CF conventions are increasingly gaining acceptance and have been adopted by a number of projects and groups as a primary standard. The conventions define metadata that provide a definitive description of what the data in each variable represents, and the spatial and temporal properties of the data. This enables users of data from different sources to decide which quantities are comparable, and facilitates building applications with powerful extraction, regridding, and display capabilities.” <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/>

Figure 4-1 shows the dropdown menu for exporting data from *ViewPlan*. When the user selects the *Export NetCDF* option then form shown in Figure 4-2 is displayed.

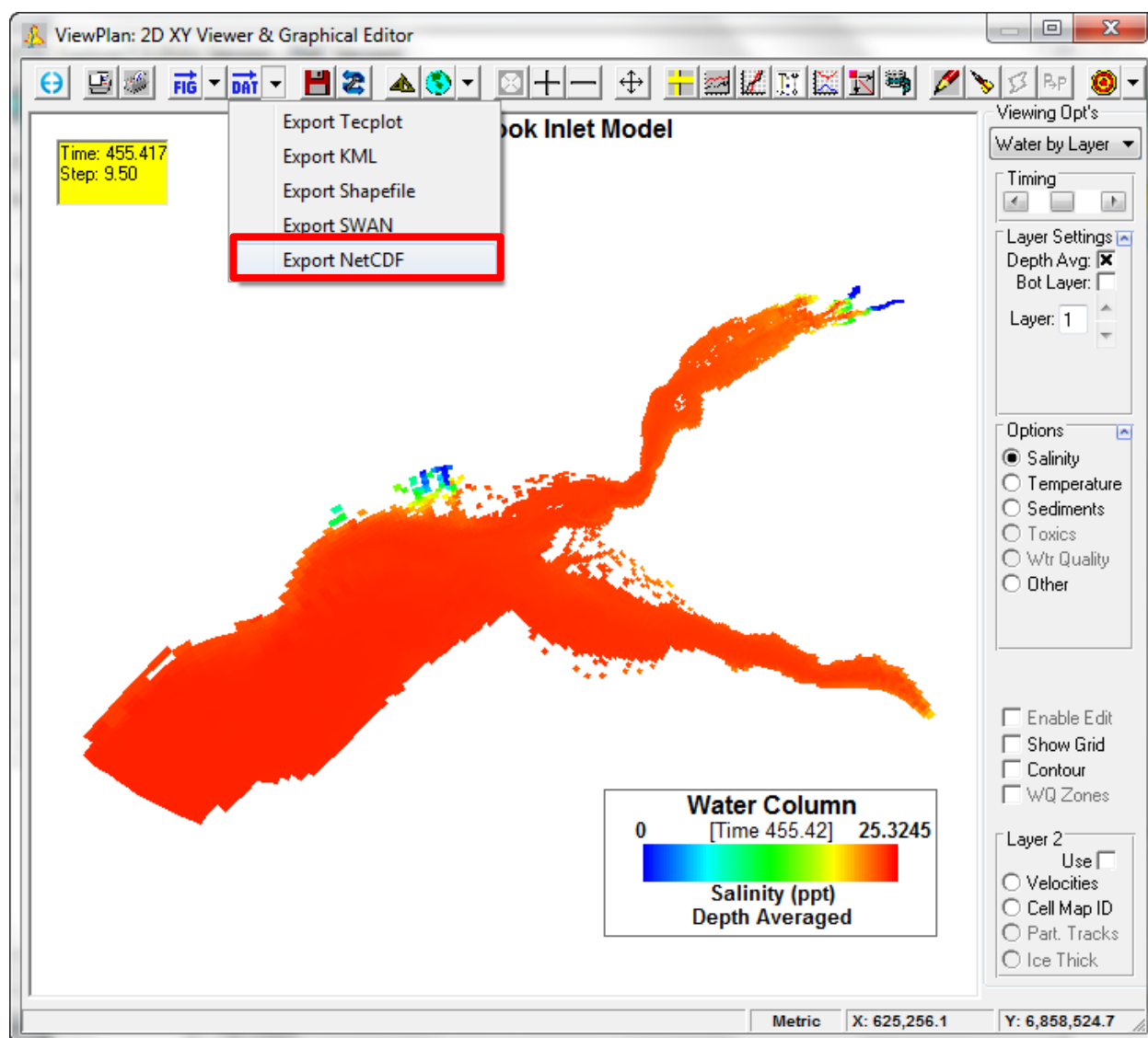
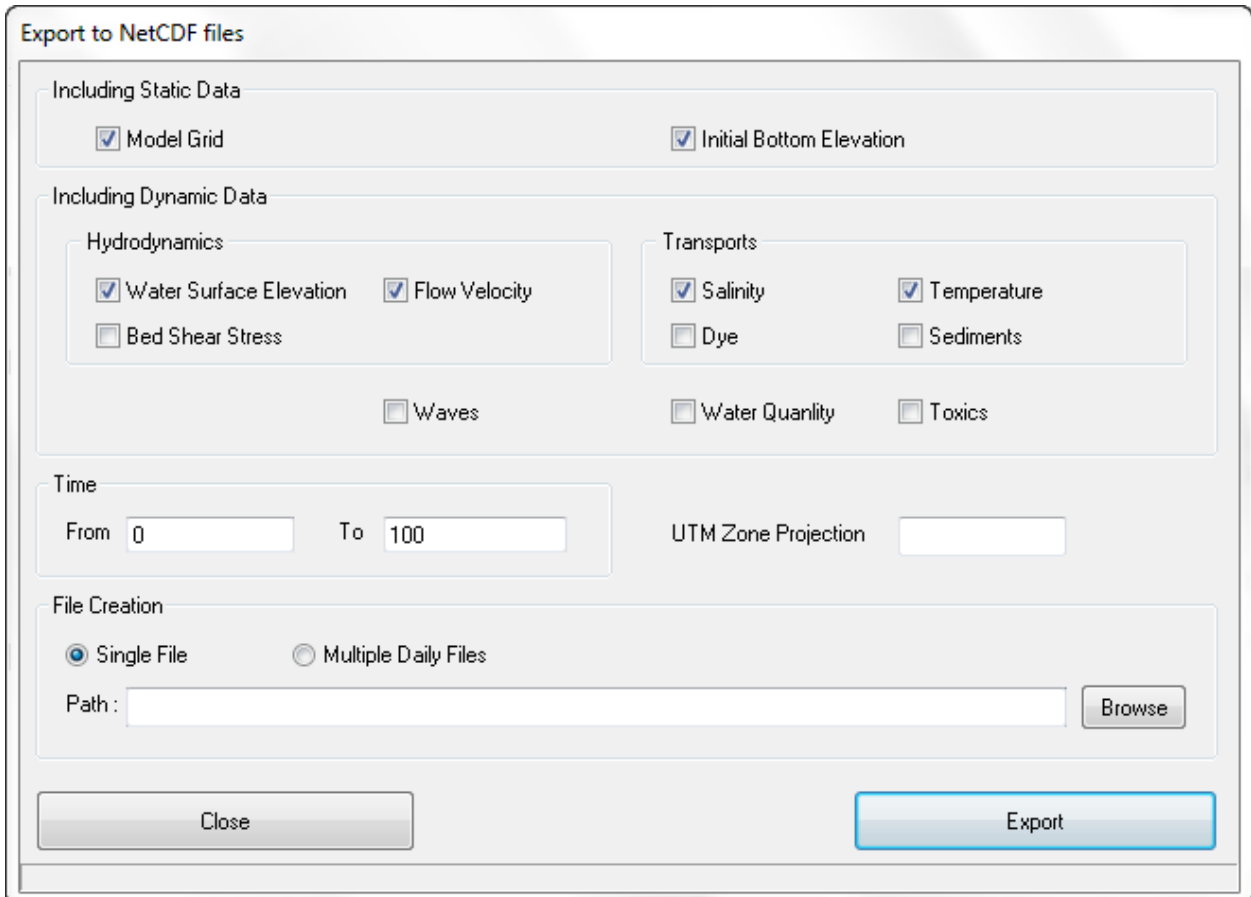


Figure 4-1 ViewPlan: Export NetCDF Option.

Here the user may select which data is to be exported. The *Export to NetCDF files* form allows the user to select static data such as the model grid and initial bottom elevations to be exported. Dynamic data from hydrodynamics and constituent transport may also be exported. The user should select the begin and end time for the export of the data.

In the *File Creation* frame the user may select from exporting all the NetCDF data in one file, or separate it into a series of files, one for each day.

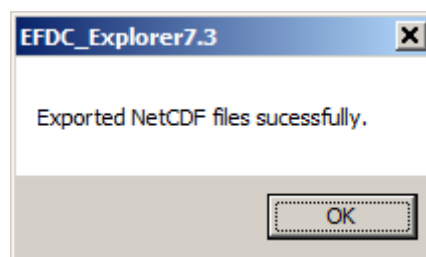


The dialog box is titled "Export to NetCDF files". It contains several sections for configuring the export:

- Including Static Data:**
  - ☒ Model Grid
  - ☒ Initial Bottom Elevation
- Including Dynamic Data:**
  - Hydrodynamics:**
    - ☒ Water Surface Elevation
    - ☒ Flow Velocity
    - ☐ Bed Shear Stress
  - Transports:**
    - ☒ Salinity
    - ☒ Temperature
    - ☐ Dye
    - ☐ Sediments
  - ☐ Waves
  - ☐ Water Quality
  - ☐ Toxics
- Time:**
  - From:  To:
  - UTM Zone Projection:
- File Creation:**
  - ☒ Single File
  - ☐ Multiple Daily Files
  - Path:

At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Close" and "Export".

**Figure 4-2 Export NetCDF Files Options.**



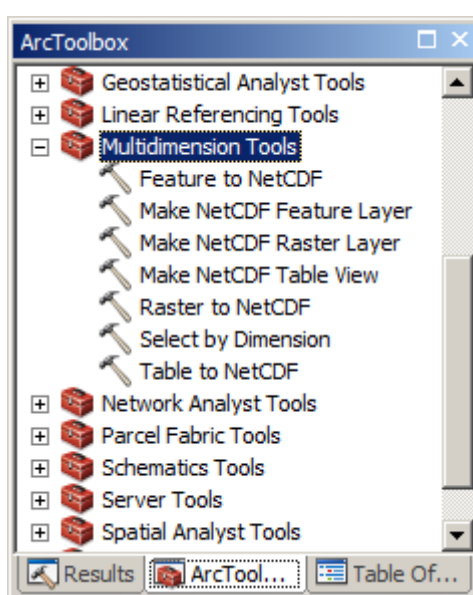
**Figure 4-3 NetCDF Files Exported**

## 4.1 Displaying NetCDF data in ArcGIS

Many tools are available for displaying NetCDF output, these include VisIt (<https://wci.llnl.gov/simulation/computer-codes/visit>), ncWMS etc. This guide will outline some of the approaches available using ESRI's ArcGIS. The ability to time-enable spatial data is available in ArcGIS10.0 and this version is referred to below. The ArcGIS *Multidimensional Tools* have three tools that can display NetCDF data:

1. Make NetCDF Raster Layer
2. Make NetCDF Feature Layer
3. Make NetCDF Table View

The menu to access these tools is shown in Figure 4-5.



**Figure 4-4** Error! Reference source not found. **Multidimensional Tools.**

Because NetCDF file can contain many types of data, these tools provide significant flexibility. The user can choose the best way to represent NetCDF data, as a raster, as a feature or as a table. For example, it is recommended to view spatial temperature or precipitation as a raster surface, and use a feature layer to represent point pattern analysis. The table view may be used when data is not associated with spatial coordinates, such as fluctuation of water level at a particular gauge.

### 4.1.1. Visualizing NetCDF data

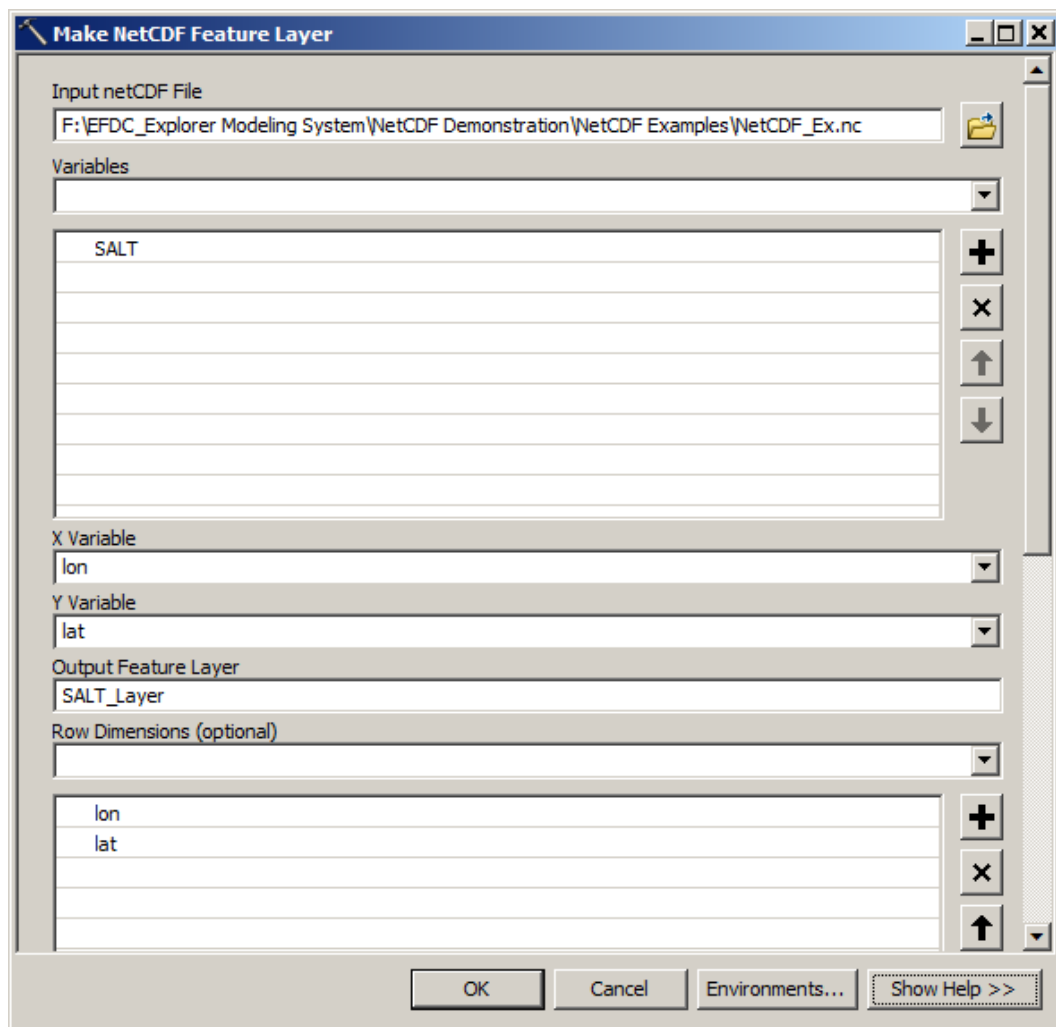
When NetCDF data is extracted from a curvilinear grid such as those in EFDC models the tool "Make NetCDF Raster Layer" does not produce a correct grid as raster data must be spaced in the x and y directions. Instead, it is advised to use the tool "Make NetCDF Feature Layer" then interpolate with the points feature to a raster using "Spatial Analysis Tool" in ArcMap.

The following steps will demonstrate how to add a NetCDF file, process it using "Make NetCDF Feature Layer" tool in ArcMap and then use several tools to create raster datasets.

It will outline how to create an ArcMap model using the “ModelBuilder” tool to generate raster datasets at different time steps. The raster datasets can then be animated using “Time Slider” tool.

#### 4.1.1.1 Make NetCDF Feature Layer

1. In ArcToolbox, navigate to the “Multidimension Tools” , click to “Make NetCDF Feature Layer” tool.
2. In the “Make NetCDF Feature Layer” popup, populate the variables as specified in Figure 4-5 below.



**Figure 4-5 Make NetCDF Feature Layer.**

3. Click OK and wait for ArcMap to process the data.
4. Click the Close button when the “Completed” popup appear

#### 4.1.1.2 Create a New Model Using ModelBuilder

A basic knowledge of ArcGIS ModelBuilder is required to fulfill the following steps.

1. In ArcCatalog click New > Toolbox
2. Right click at the new toolbox just created and select New > Model
3. Right click at the new model and select Properties. Type in the name, label and description for the new model.
4. Right click on Model then select Edit: a white frame will appear in which to set out the model.
5. In the “Table of Contents”, drag and drop the Feature just created from the NetCDF file to our Model
6. Go to Search and find the following tools:
  - Select “By Dimension” (in Multidimension Tool)
  - “IDW” (in Spatial Analysis Tool)
  - “Extract by Mask” (Spatial Analysis Tool)Drag and drop all these tools to the model.
7. Connect the above three tools so they follow the workflow annotation in the Figure 4-6.
8. Make variables for each tool
9. Specify the necessary model parameters
10. Rename parameters if needed

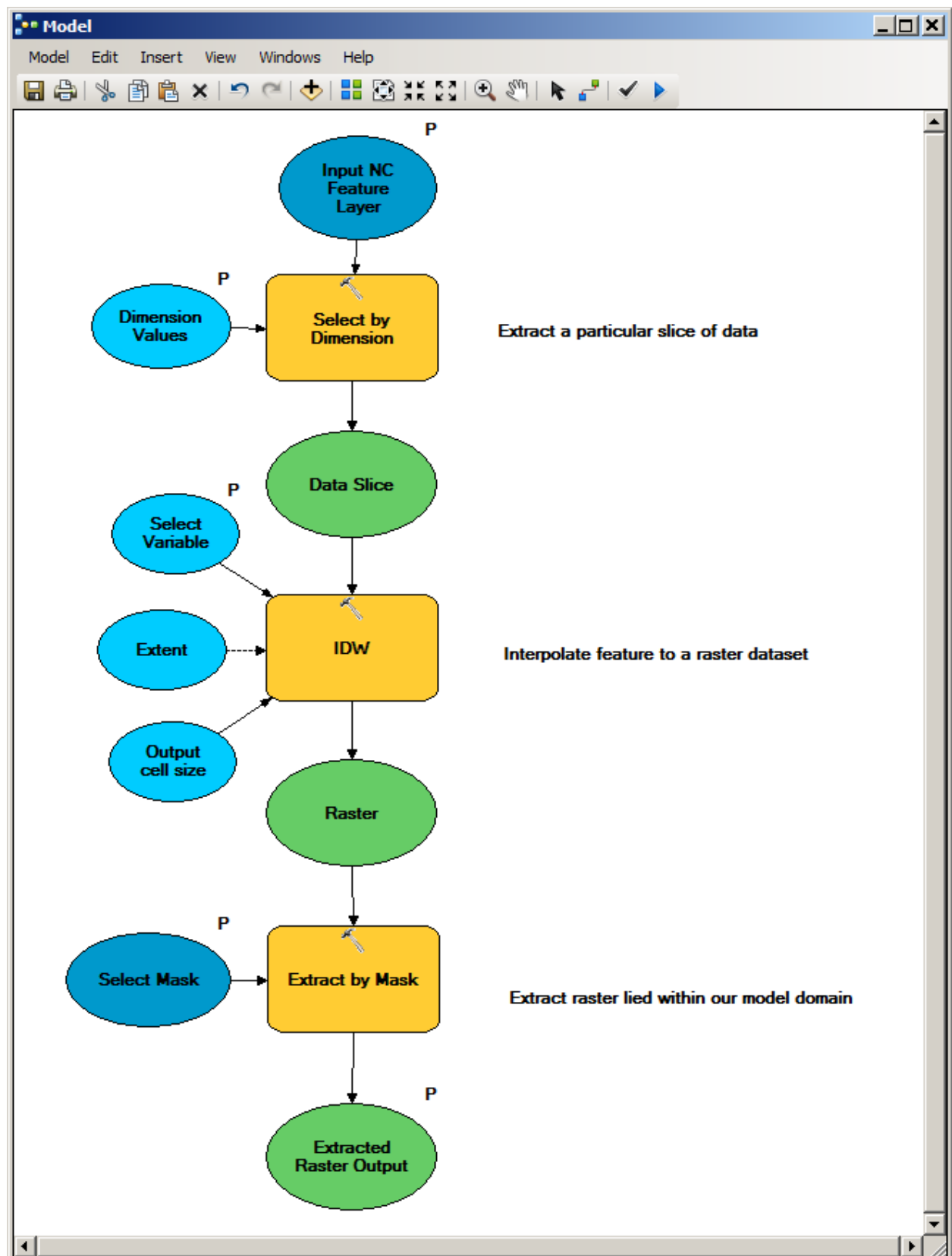
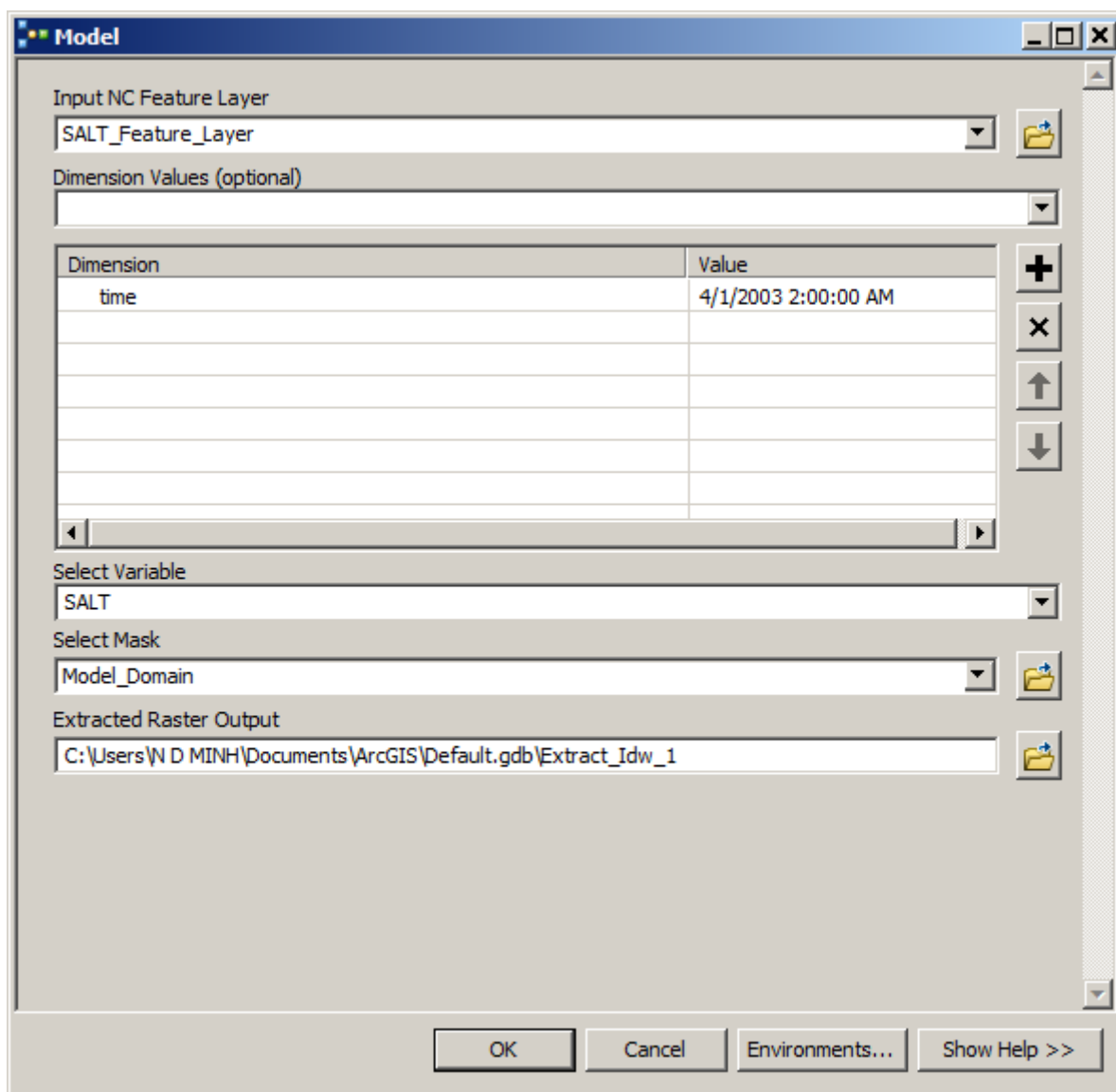


Figure 4-6 Work flow of the model.



**Figure 4-7 Finished Model interface.**

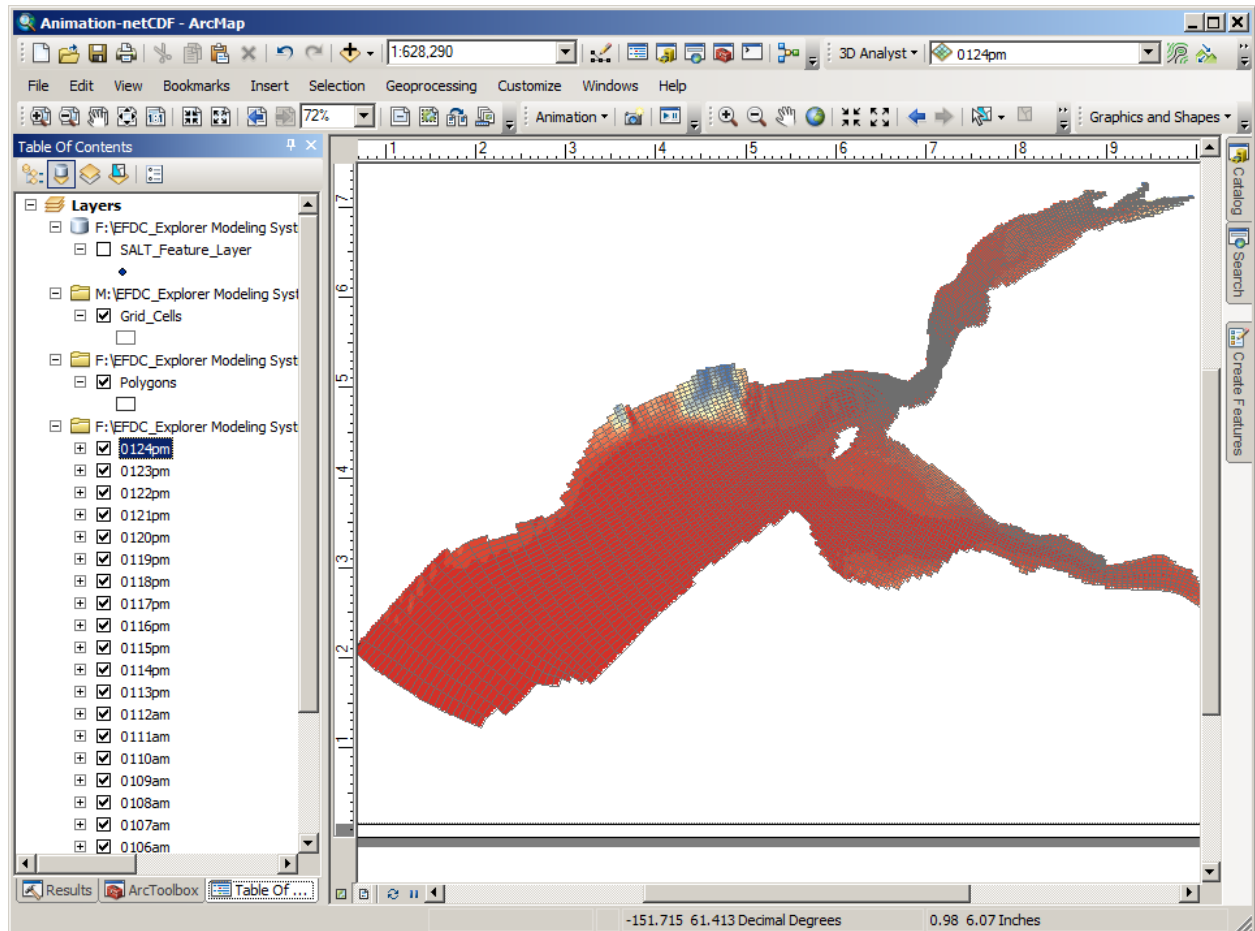
#### 4.1.1.3 Animate the Outputs

If the “Dimension Value” is selected to be different each time, this model will generate a different raster dataset referred to the select time value. For this particular example, we are creating 24 raster datasets and viewing this series of rasters according to a timeline to produce the visual effect of 24 hours variation of salinity in the study area.

Steps:

1. Create a new mosaic dataset and add in the rasters just created
2. Open the attribute table of the mosaic dataset footprint.
3. Add a new ‘date’ type field.
4. Populate the field with the time values. Date time format in ArcGIS is recommended to be: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS

5. Enable time on the mosaic dataset by right-clicking on the mosaic dataset > Properties > Time tab and check the option: Enable time on this layer
6. Adjust the time step interval in the Time Tab, we can let ArcMap calculate an interval by clicking the button “Calculate”
7. Click OK to quit “Layer Properties”
8. Open “Time Slider” window from the “Toolbar”
9. Click the “Play” button or use the time slider to view each raster in the mosaic dataset as shown in Figure 4-8.



**Figure 4-8 Generated raster datasets in ArcMap.**

## 5 Waves Functionality Updates

### 5.1 Waves Tab

Bed shear stress associated with waves is an important parameter that contributes to sediment resuspension and transport process in coastal shallow areas and along shorelines. EFDC\_Explorer has two options for incorporating waves in the flow model. These are internal wave model and external wave model as shown in Figure 5-1.

The internal wave model internally computes the wind-induced waves using wind data provided in the WSER.INP file. In contrast, the external wave model requires the output results from SWAN, Ref/Rif, STWAVE and other wave models. EE will then generate the WAVE.INP and WAVETIME.INP files from output results to couple with EFDC model.

For all wave models, the user has the option of simulating radiation shear stress with the *Include Radiation Stress* check box as shown in Figure 5-1.. Checking or unchecking this option will change the wave parameters required in the right hand frame.

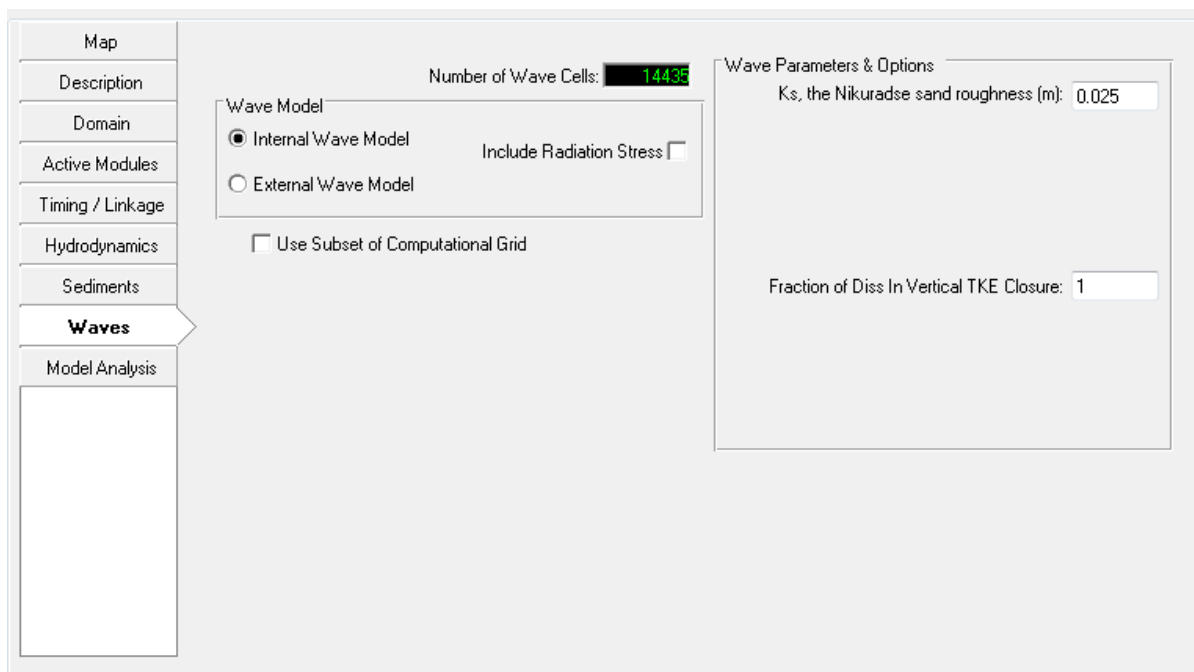


Figure 5-1 Waves Tab: Internal/External Linkage to SWAN Wave Model

#### 5.1.1. Wave Models in EFDC

The wave model within EFDC uses a naming convention as follows:

- No Wave Effects (ISWAVE=0)
- External Linkage–Boundary Layer Only (ISWAVE=1, requires WAVEBL.INP and WV00N.INP, n=1, 2, 3... for version EE7.0, and uses a new format of WAVE.INP for EE7.1 and later. Refer to the EE7.2 guide for this format).
- External Linkage–Boundary Layer and Currents (ISWAVE=2, requires the new format of WAVE.INP, the same input file as for ISWAVE=1)

- Internally Generate Windwaves – Boundary Layer Only (ISWAVE=3) (EFDC\_DSI only)
- Internally Generate Windwaves – Boundary Layer and Currents (ISWAVE=4) (EFDC\_DSI only)

#### 5.1.2. Internal Wave Model Option

In general the influence of wind on the flow velocity field is important while studying hydrodynamics and sediment transport in lakes, estuarine and coastal areas. Wind effects not only induce the flow current, but also generate surface waves with a wave height up to several meters. To calculate the total bed shear stress in such areas, the model must take the wave factor into account. The wave parameters such as wave height, wave direction and wave period are calculated by the SMB (Sverdrup, Munk and Bretschneider, see Zhen-Gang Ji, 2008) model. The wave direction is the same as the wind direction. This means that the effects of refraction, diffraction and reflection are not taken into account in this internal wave model.

The internal wave model option doesn't require imported external wave to simulate wind generated wave effects on bed shear stress and wave induced currents (Dang Huu Chung and P.M.Craig, 2009). The fetch for each cell by wind sector may be viewed in *ViewPlan* (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, *ViewPlan Main Viewing Options*).

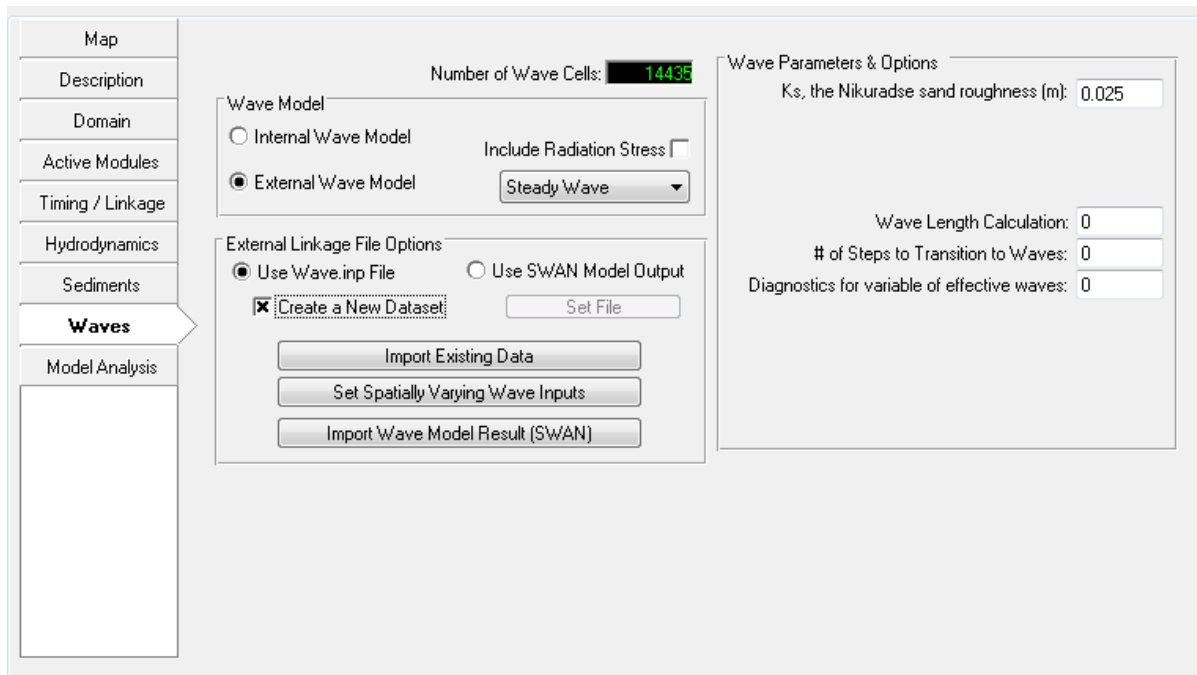
The *Wave Parameter & Options* form allows the user to specify  $K_s$ , the Nikuradse sand roughness value as shown in Figure 5-1. This can be estimated as  $K_s = 2.5 \times d_{50}$ . The Nikuradse roughness is not the same as the hydrodynamic roughness (i.e. bottom roughness,  $Z_0$ ) used by EFDC to solve the hydrodynamic equations. The Nikuradse roughness is a grain roughness and represents more of a local scale phenomenon.

For the cases of ISWAVE=3 and ISWAVE=4, available only in EFDC\_DSI, the wind time series provided in the WSER.INP file is used to compute the instantaneous values of wave parameters with fetch calculated for each cell in sixteen directions. The effect of shoreline and EFDC internal masks are included in the fetch calculations. The resulting wave parameters are then used to calculate total bed shear stress, with bed shear stress linked to the current generated shear stress via the Grant Madsen approach.

From EE5 there has been the ability to internally generate wind-induced wave for bed shears only (ISWAVE=3). This can also include the radiation stresses for the whole water column (ISWAVE=4). These options allow the simulation of wave effects and re-suspension of sediments inside EE.

### 5.1.3. External Wave Model Option

This external wave model option allows the user to import wave parameter fields from other common wave models. The Steady/Unsteady option corresponds to the types of waves being imported into the EFDC model. The steady wave option means that the waves are not changing with time so the EE will not read the WAVETIME.INP file. The unsteady wave option does require the WAVETIME.INP input file. The setting in the frame reflects the way the user has imported the external waves.



**Figure 5-2 Waves Tab: External Linkage to SWAN Wave Model.**

There are four different sub-options to take into account while assigning the wave parameters into EFDC model as following;

a) Use Wave Input File

If the user already has a WAVE.INP file (of format shown in Appendix B 12), then the data is imported first time by checking the *New Dataset* checkbox. If a WAVE.INP has already been imported then the import options described below are greyed out until the *New dataset* box is selected.

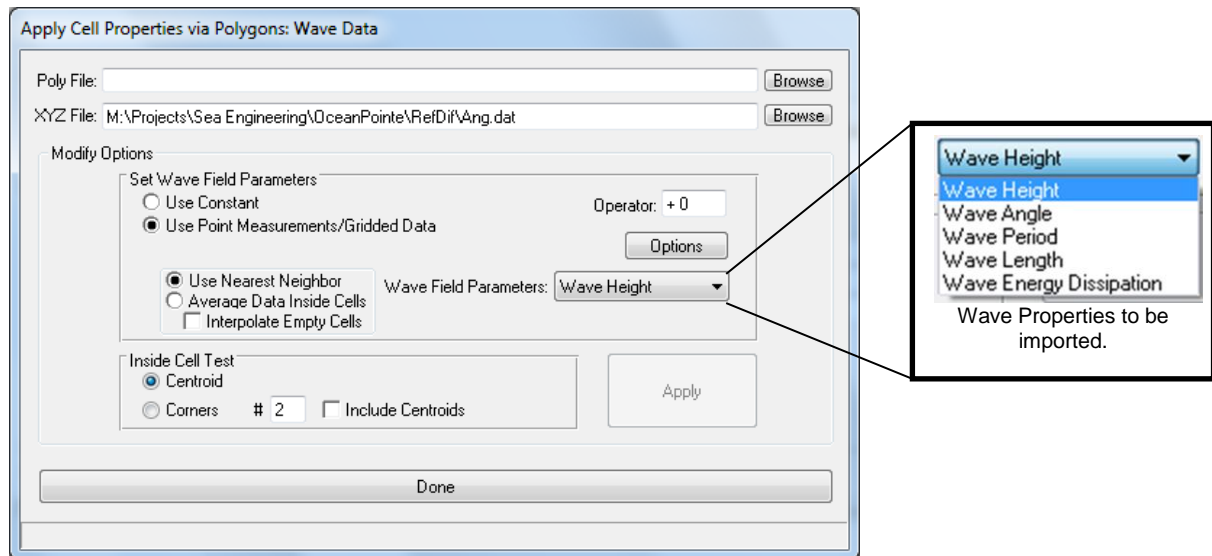
b) Import Existing Data

EE imports an available WAVE.INP file from another project into the current project. It should be noted that two projects must have exactly the same grids.

c) Set Spatially Varying Wave Inputs

This is an option for EE7 and earlier and it is not advised be used due to the longer time required to prepare the input data. For ISWAVE=1 and ISWAVE=2 the external model results may be imported into EFDC\_Explorer which will generate the required wave linkage file, depending on the ISWAVE option. Figure 5-3 shows the main import/field interpolation form for the wave parameters for ISWAVE=2. The user must match the input data file (which should be in XYZ format tab, space or comma delimited) to the parameter specified on drop down list *Wave Field Parameters* (options shown in adjacent inset). The user can either

have wave height (2\*wave amplitude) or wave energy. EE will compute the one from the other. The user has the option of using a polygon to select which EFDC cells will be used for the assignment. If a Poly file is not selected, then the assignment operation will be for the entire model domain. EE interpolates and converts the wave model results into the formats needed for EFDC. The interpolation process has two options, nearest neighbor interpolation or cell averaging. Cell averaging should be used when the imported data is denser than the EFDC model grid (this will usually be the case). The nearest neighbor interpolation scheme should be used if the imported data is sparser than the EFDC model grid.



**Figure 5-3 Wave generated turbulence, import data form.**

DSI has extensively tested and verified the ISWAVE=2 option for both EE and EFDC using the RefDif/ShoreCirc modeling of rip tide currents (Svendsen, et. al., 2000). Figure 5-4 shows EFDC\_DSI model results for the rip tide test case. The velocity vectors (in white) have been overlaid on the bathymetry. The velocity pattern and magnitude are similar to what was computed by Svendsen.

EFDC\_DSI Testing, Rip Currents, AVO=0.0001 (VAR), AHD=0.1, AHO=1E-04, Z0=0.0001

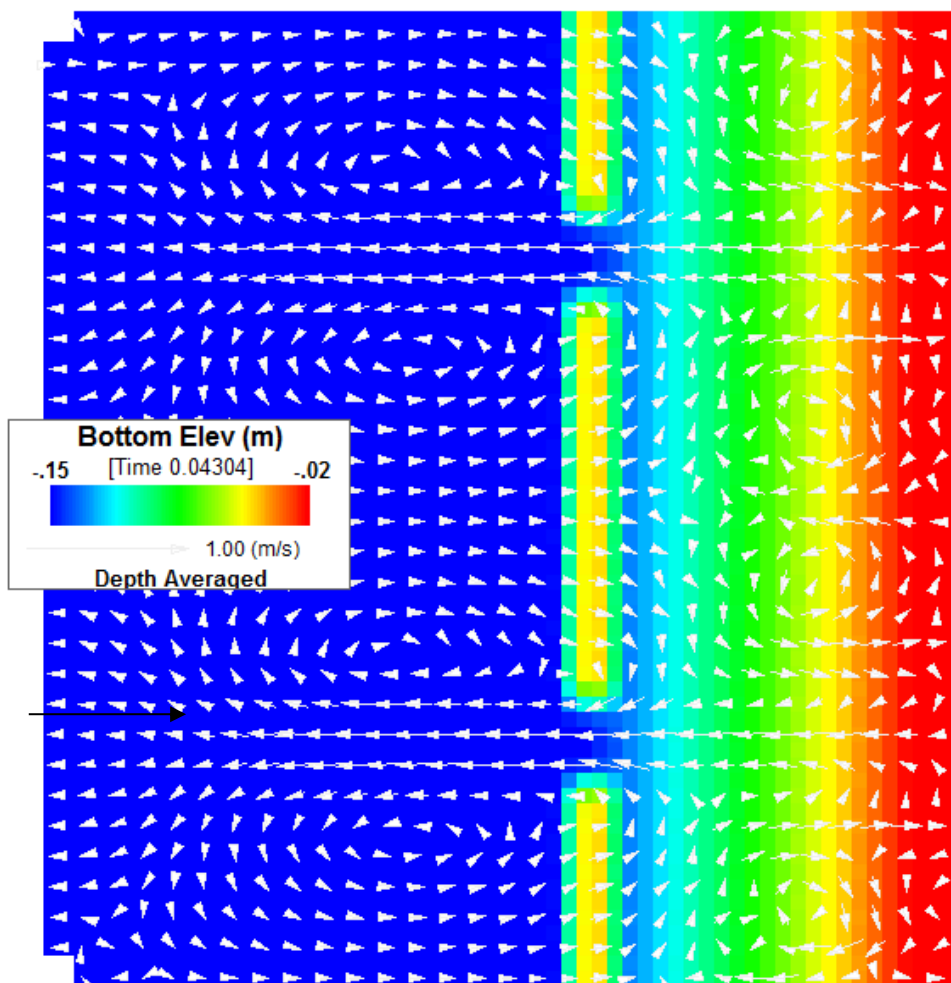


Figure 5-4 Wave generated rip tide currents overlaid on idealized beach.

#### d) Import Wave Model Results from SWAN

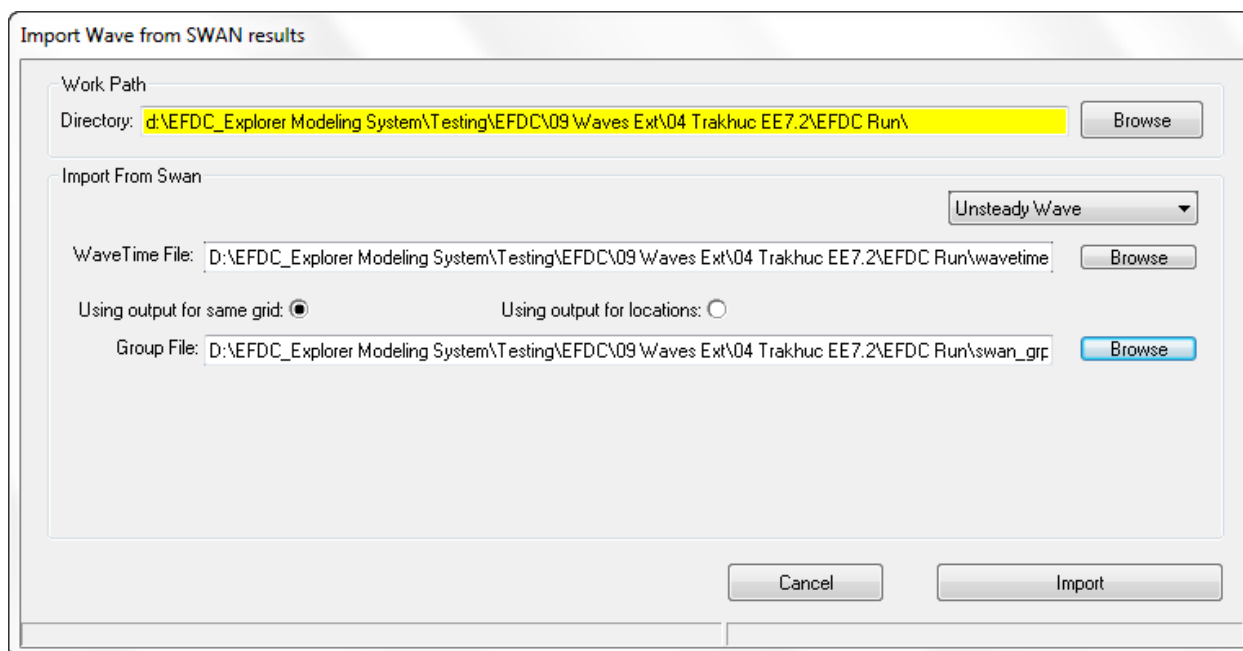
Currently EE only imports data from the SWAN wave model, however, it is anticipated that other models will be included at a later date. If the user chooses to import the SWAN output files through EE then the *Import Wave Model (SWAN)* button should be selected. This displays the form shown in Figure 5-5. The default *Work Path* is the current model directory. The user should browse to a different directory if they want to avoid saving over an existing WAVE.INP file.

In the *Import from SWAN* frame the user should first decide if they are using steady or unsteady waves with the dropdown box. If steady waves are used then EE does not require the WAVETIME.INP file as the waves are at regular time intervals and the option to load this file is disabled. Alternatively, if unsteady waves are being used then then browse to the path for the SWAN model outputs and select the the wave time file (WAVETIME.INP). Next there are two options for SWAN input:

1. *Using output for locations* option requires the SWAN model to have same grid as the current EE model and uses the group file from SWAN, (SWAN\_GRP.INP).

2. *Using output for location* option uses the data as x, y points. This option should be chosen when SWAN and EE use two different grids and wave data was exported at the locations (x, y) from the SWAN model. The latter option requires two input files: a location file and a table file. These should have been defined and saved out from the SWAN model.

Once these files have been selected the user should select the *Import* button. Two files will be created: WAVE.INP and WAVETIME.INP for the EFDC model run.



**Figure 5-5 Waves Tab: SWAN Import function when using same grid as EE.**

#### 5.1.4. Creating SWAN Model Output – Running SWAN from EE

A new feature in EE7.3 is the ability to build input files for SWAN and then run SWAN directly from EE. Note that this is not fully integrated dynamic coupling between SWAN and the EFDC model at this stage. Instead, EFDC will use the final SWAN output as input for the external wave model.

The steps to run SWAN from EE are as follows. First it is necessary to create a SWAN input file. This is done in *ViewPlan* under the *Export Data* dropdown button, and selecting *Export SWAN* as shown in Figure 5-6. After selecting this option, the *Export to SWAN file* from is opened as shown in Figure 5-7

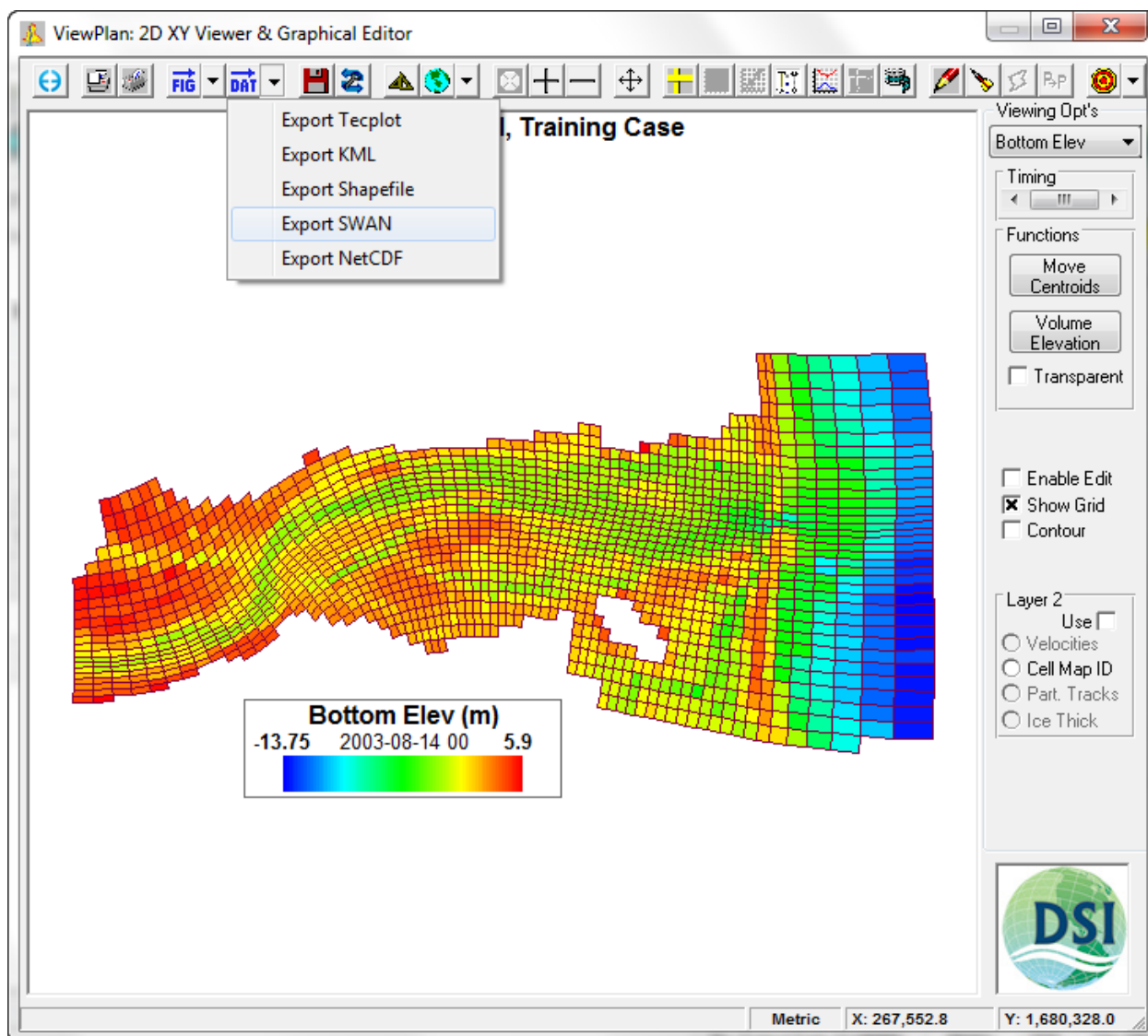
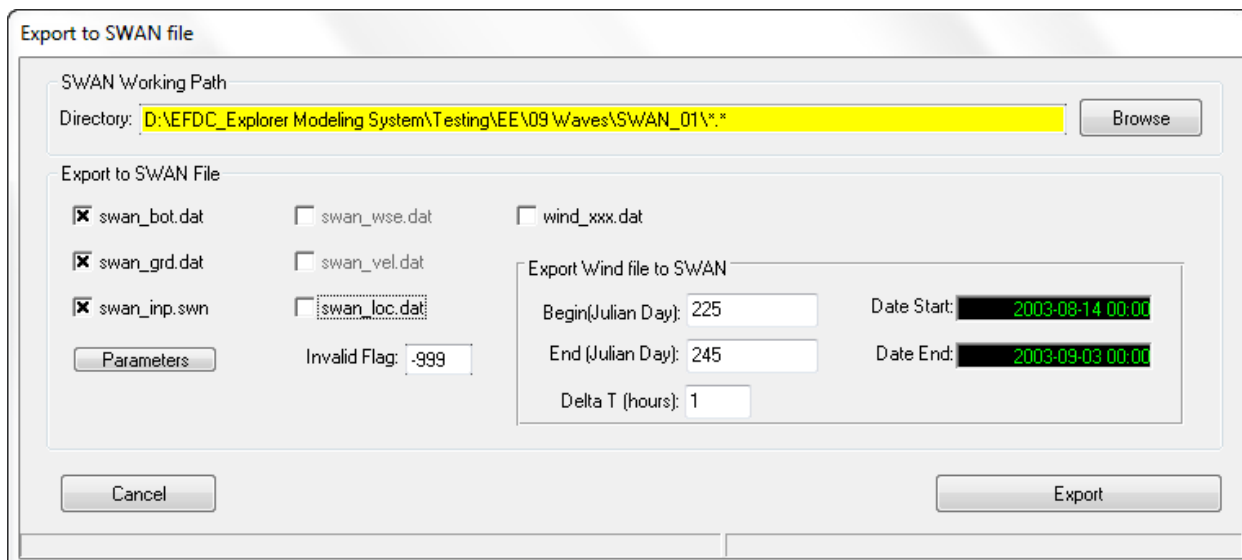


Figure 5-6 External Waves: ViewPlan Export SWAN Option.

The user should select which input data is required for their SWAN model. The *Parameters* button provides further options for the creation of the SWAN inputs. The SWAN user guide should be consulted for details on how to select these parameters (<http://www.swan.tudelft.nl/>). If the user also intends to export the wind series for use in SWAN, the start and end times should be selected as well as the time step for this data.

Navigate to the folder that you want to create the SWAN input files with the *SWAN Working Path* frame before selecting *Export* to create the SWAN inputs.



**Export to SWAN file**

SWAN Working Path  
 Directory:

Export to SWAN File

☒ swan\_bot.dat    ☐ swan\_wse.dat    ☐ wind\_xxx.dat  
☒ swan\_grd.dat    ☐ swan\_vel.dat  
☒ swan\_inp.swn    ☐ swan\_loc.dat

   Invalid Flag:

Export Wind file to SWAN

Begin(Julian Day):     Date Start:   
 End (Julian Day):     Date End:   
 Delta T (hours):

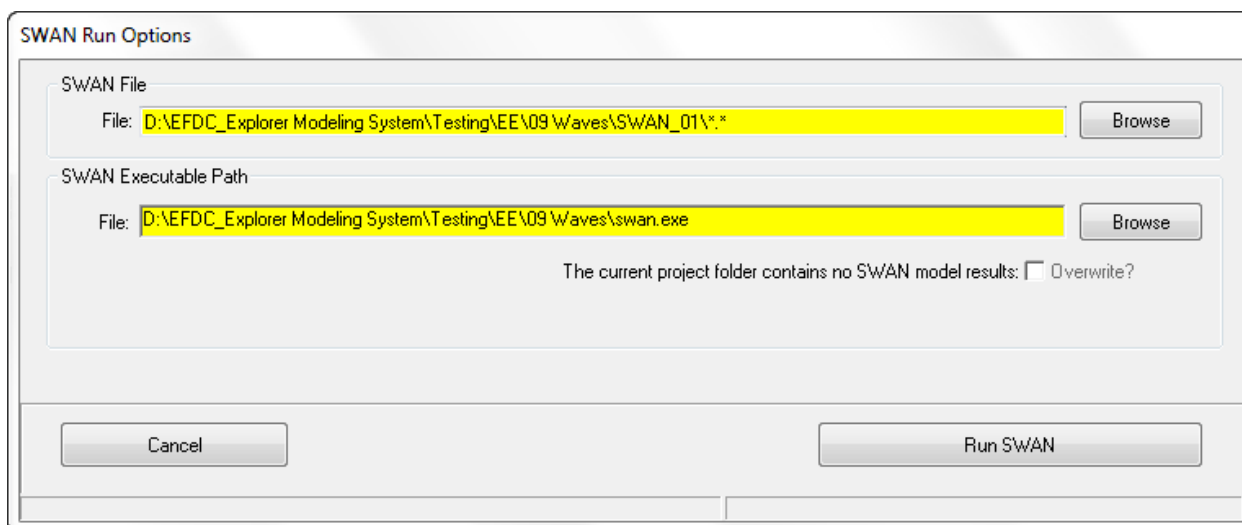
  

**Figure 5-7 External Waves: Export SWAN Input File from EE.**

Once the SWAN input files have been created the user should proceed to the *Waves* tab on the main EE form. When *External Wave Model* option has been selected and the *Create a New Data Set* is not selected, the *Run SWAN* option is displayed. As explained earlier, this provides the option of running SWAN directly from within EE (though not at the same time as EFDC is running i.e. it is not dynamically linked).

Selecting the *SWAN Run* button displays the form shown in Figure 5-8. The user should browse to the work path for the SWAN input files if necessary. The user should then browse to the SWAN executable file. The SWAN exe is installed as part of the installation package for EE. SWAN is freeware under the GNU license and the executable and source code may be downloaded from the University of Technology, Delft <http://www.swan.tudelft.nl/>

The user should the select the *Run SWAN* button to run the SWAN model. After the SWAN model has finished running the user should select the *Create a New Data Set* checkbox and use the *Import the Wave Model Results* feature to import SWAN output in to EE.



**SWAN Run Options**

SWAN File  
 File:

SWAN Executable Path  
 File:

The current project folder contains no SWAN model results: ☐ Overwrite?

**Figure 5-8 External Waves: Run SWAN internally from EE.**

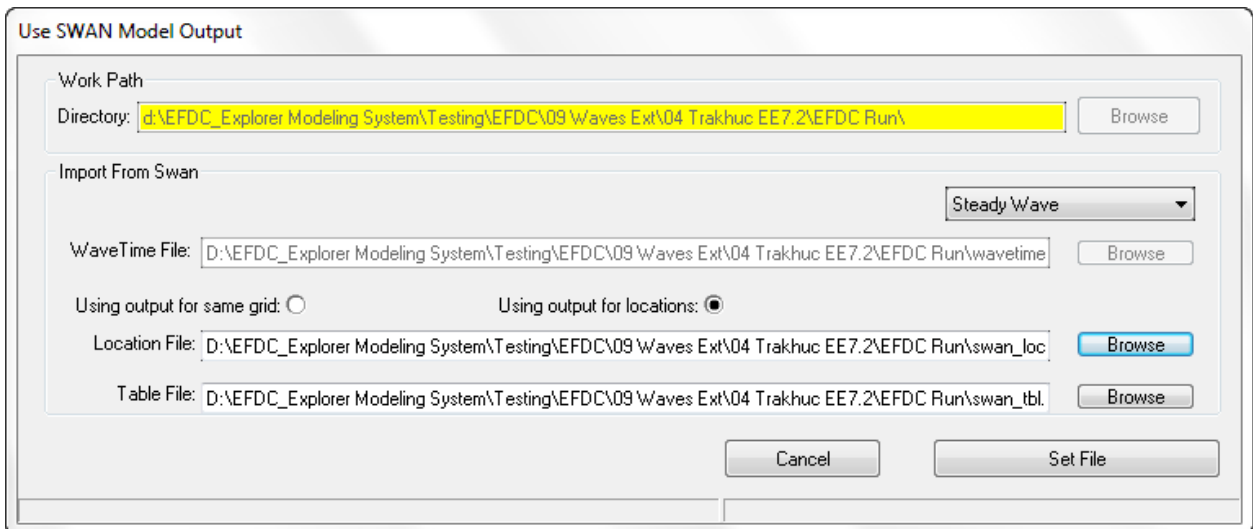
### 5.1.5. Use SWAN Model Output

The user also has the option of importing the SWAN model outputs directly into EFDC (Figure 5-9). This requires the SWAN user to select either a location file (table) or for a grid file (group) which can be exported from SWAN. Once again the user should know if they are importing steady waves or unsteady waves and select the appropriate option from the dropdown box. The output files names from SWAN should be saved as:

SWAN Location file: SWAN\_LOC.INP & SWAN\_GRP.INP or

SWAN Table file: SWAN\_TBL.INP

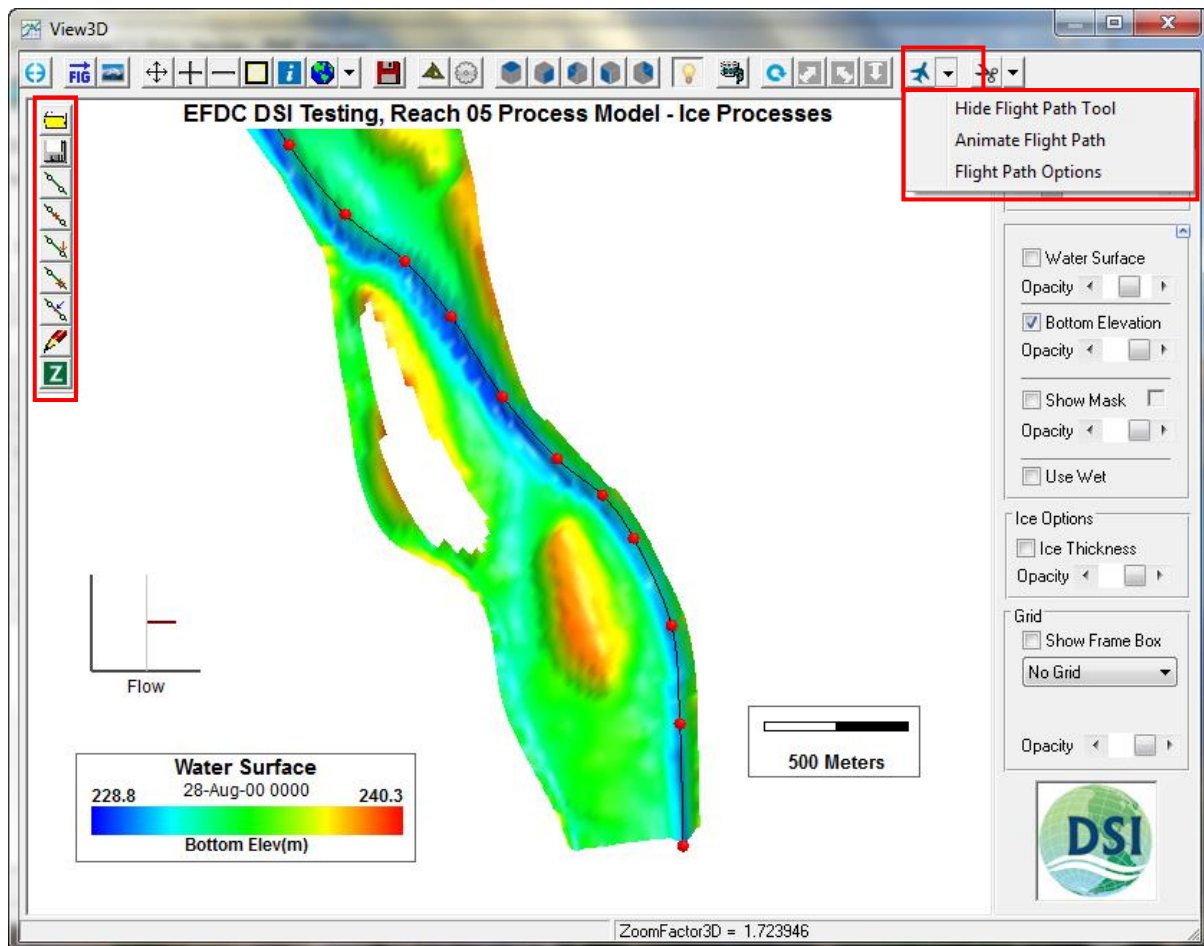
The radial buttons in form *USE SWAN Model Output* allow the user to select which type of input file is being input. The EFDC.INP is then updated to tell EFDC which will then look for the appropriate files in the root level of the project directory.



**Figure 5-9 Waves Tab: Use SWAN Model output.**

## 6 Flight Path Animation










The flight path animation tool allows the user to define and edit a flat path and then create an automated animated sequence through the model domain in *View3D*. To create a flight path select *Show/Hide Flight Path Tools* from the dropdown menu as shown in Figure 6-1. Using the controls now displayed the user may define, save, load and edit a flight path.



**Figure 6-1 View3D: Flight Path Animation.**

Controls for the flight path are used to draw a spline that can be either a straight line or a curved line and must contain at least two points. In the main toolbar there are a number of icons that may be used to define the flight path that are explained in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 Flight Path Polyline Tool Buttons.**

	Open an existing flight path polyline.
	Save a flight path polyline. It is necessary to select this icon for the polyline to be saved.
	Define a new flight path. LMC in the workspace creates a point. Moving the mouse and LMC in another location creates another point with a line joining the two points. RMC to end drawing the polyline.
	Delete previously created line. When this icon is selected, clicking on a line will delete it.
	Insert points on an already created line. Once a point is inserted it can be moved to reshape the line.
	Move points on a polyline.
	Delete points on a polyline.
	Edit a point. Edit the x, y, z location of a point as well as the roll.
	Assign a constant elevation to the flight path. Sets all the vertical elevations of the flight path at one time as opposed to editing it point by point.

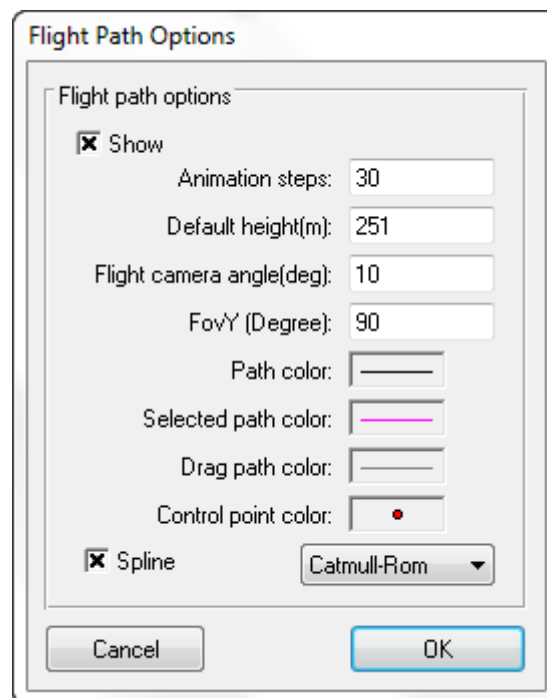
The process for creating a flight path are as follows:

1. Select the flight path tool drop down *Show Flight Path Tool*
2. EE will reset to plan view to draw the flight path in the horizontal plan view
3. LMC on the first point of the path and LMC for each subsequent point on the path
4. RMC to end the line
5. Move or delete points as required using the *Move* and *Delete* buttons. Note that it is not possible to pan in this mode except by using the arrow keys
6. Select the *Z* button to set the vertical position of the flight path
7. Use the *Edit Point* button to further adjust the vertical position or roll of any point
8. Rotate the model to ensure the flight path is vertically and horizontally correct
9. Save the flight path

A number of options are available to user to define the flight path. These options are available from the *Animate Flight Path* from the dropdown on the toolbar and shown in Figure 6-2. The user can first decide whether or not to display the flight path polygon using the *Show* check box. It is also possible to adjust the animation steps to provide a smoother visualization. Camera height and angle may also be set. *FovY* is field-of-view in the y dimension i.e. vertical angle, which may be set to maximize the image size on the screen.

The user may select various options for the path color when editing the lines as well as colors displayed when a line is selected or dragged.

The user can select the spline type to be used for the flight path. The default is the Catmull–Rom spline in which the original set of points make up the control points for the spline curve. “B spline” may also be selected, in which the curve does not remain on the original control points. The user may also select the spline checkbox to switch on or off the use of splines.



**Figure 6-2 View3D: Flight Path Options**

To animate a flight path load the existing flight path from the *Show Flight Path* tool. Then select the *Animate Flight Path* from the dropdown on the toolbar. It is possible to animate to an AVI or just animate to screen. For either option the parameters show in Figure 6-3 should be set.

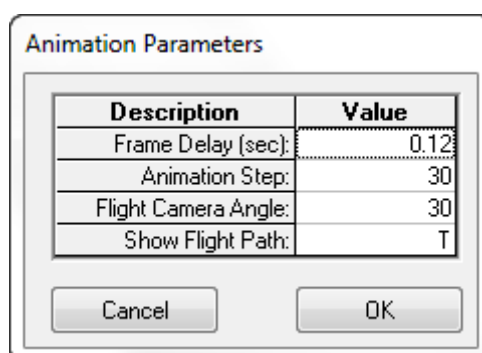


Figure 6-3 View3D: Flight Path Animation Parameters.

Selecting OK will animate the flight path as shown in Figure 6-4

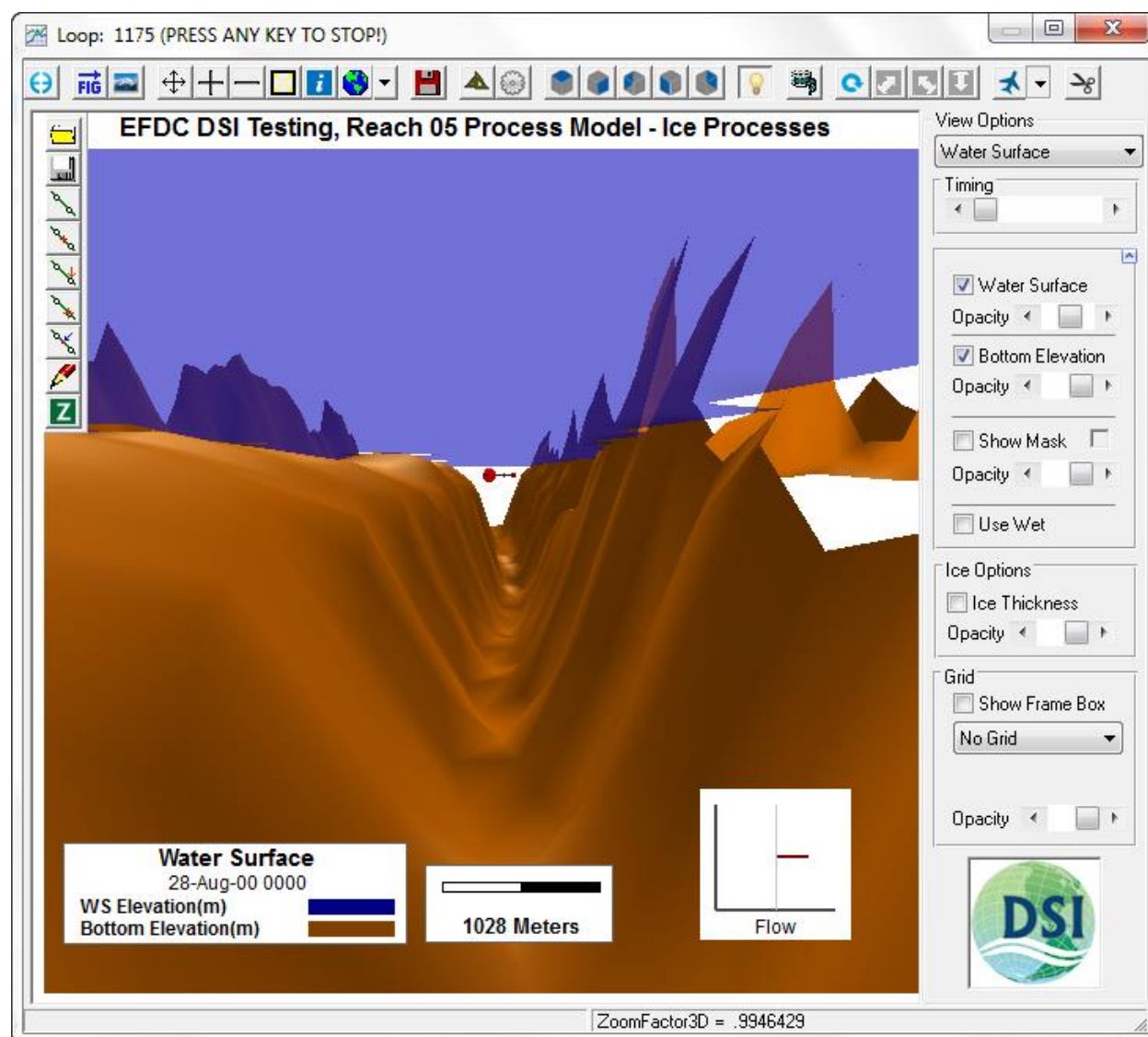
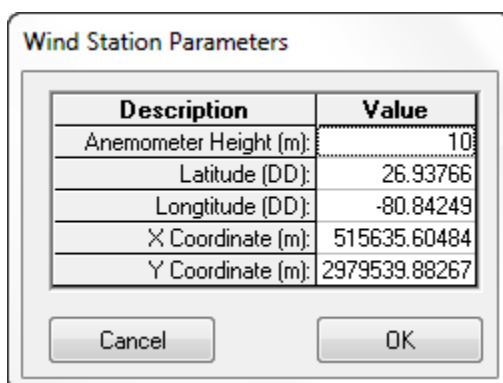


Figure 6-4 View3D: Flight Path Animation.

## 7 Automated Atmospheric and Wind Series Weighting

EE previously had the ability to add multiple wind and atmospheric stations and provide a user defined weighting to each station. Now it is possible to automatically weight the multiple series based on their distance from the model domain.

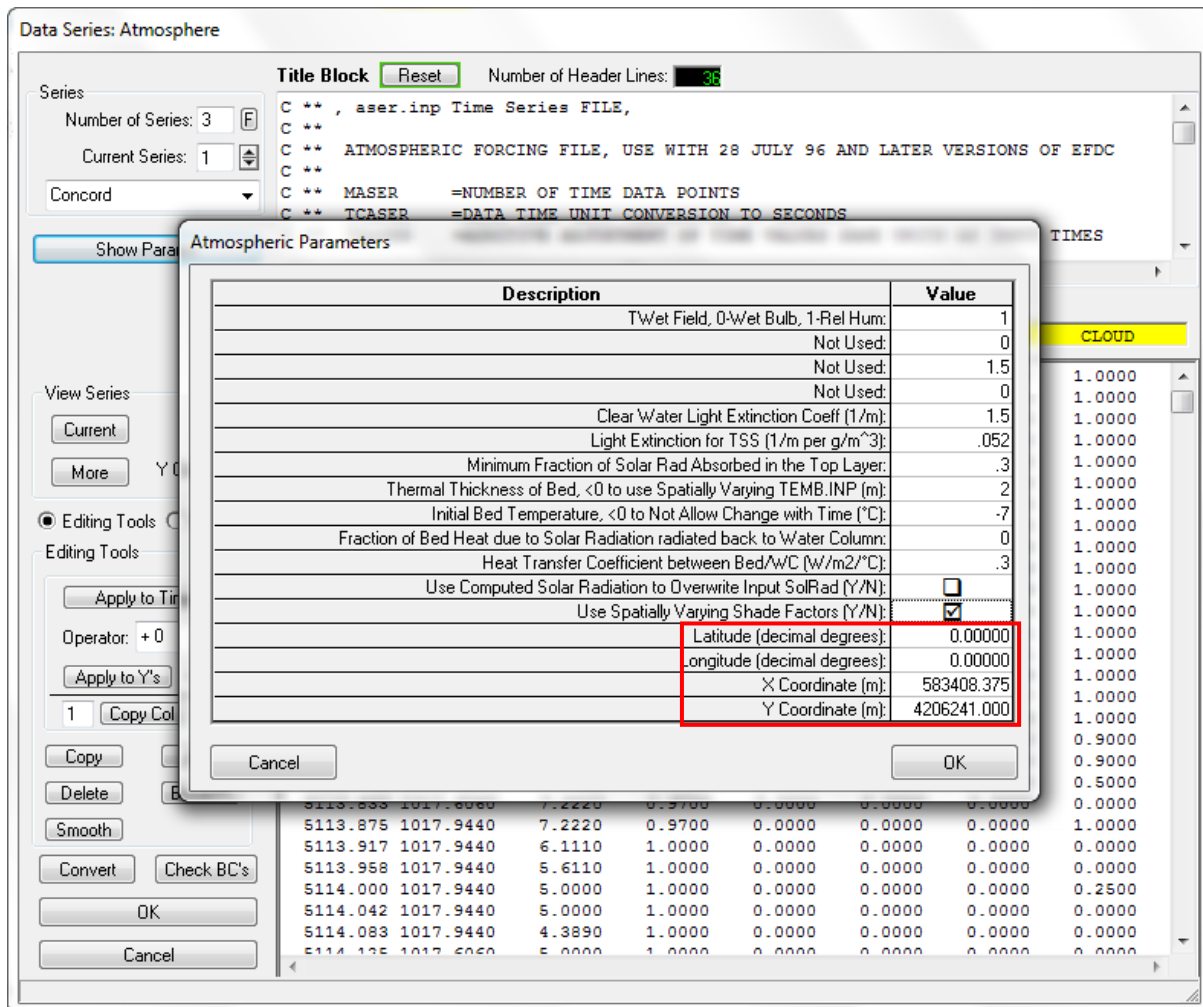
To set the coordinates of the wind series, click the *Show Parameters* button in the *Wind BC Time Series Editing*; or to set coordinate of the atmospheric series, in the *Atmospherics BC Time Series Editing* tool as shown in Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2. EE will use the X, Y coordinates in the value column. If the user has not entered the X, Y values then EE will automatically calculation X,Y coordinates based on the lat/long values provided. However, if both are entered it should be noted that EE will use the X, Y coordinates. The user can also set the anemometer height of the station.



The dialog box titled "Wind Station Parameters" contains a table with two columns: "Description" and "Value". The table has five rows of data. Below the table are two buttons: "Cancel" and "OK".

Description	Value
Anemometer Height (m):	10
Latitude (DD):	26.93766
Longitude (DD):	-80.84249
X Coordinate (m):	515635.60484
Y Coordinate (m):	2979539.88267

Figure 7-1 Wind Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting.



**Figure 7-2 Atmospheric Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting.**

The user should now select the *Series weighting* button from either *Temperature / Atmospheric Data* for atmospherics or from *Hydrodynamics / Wind Data* for winds. To set the spatial weighting, select the *Generate Using Station Coordinates* radial button as shown in Figure 7-3.. XYZ interpolation options can be set in terms of the number of sectors and inverse distance power. An example of wind weighted stations displayed in *ViewPlan* is shown in Figure 7-4.

**Apply Cell Properties via Polygons: Atmospheric Series Weighting**

Poly File:

XYZ File:

**Modify Options**

Set Atmospheric Map Spatial Weighting

☐ Use Constant  
☐ Use Point Measurements/Gridded Data  
☒ Generate Using Station Coordinates

Operator:

Atmospheric Series:

**Timing Options**

Max Blocks:  Current Block:

Start Time:  End Time:

**Inside Cell Test**

☒ Centroid  
☐ Corners #  ☐ Include Centroid

**Figure 7-3 Atmospheric Series Weightings: Automatic Option.**

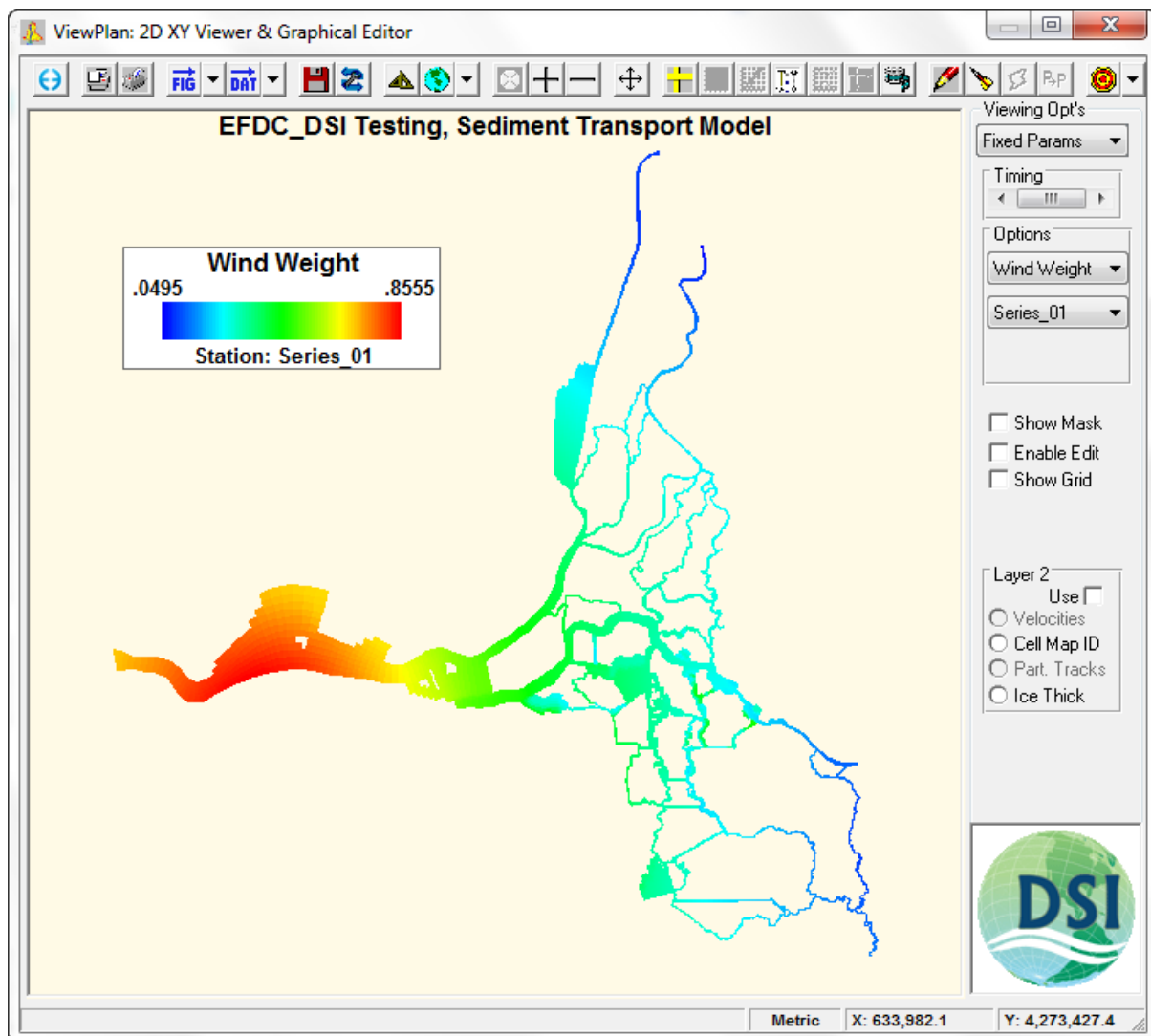


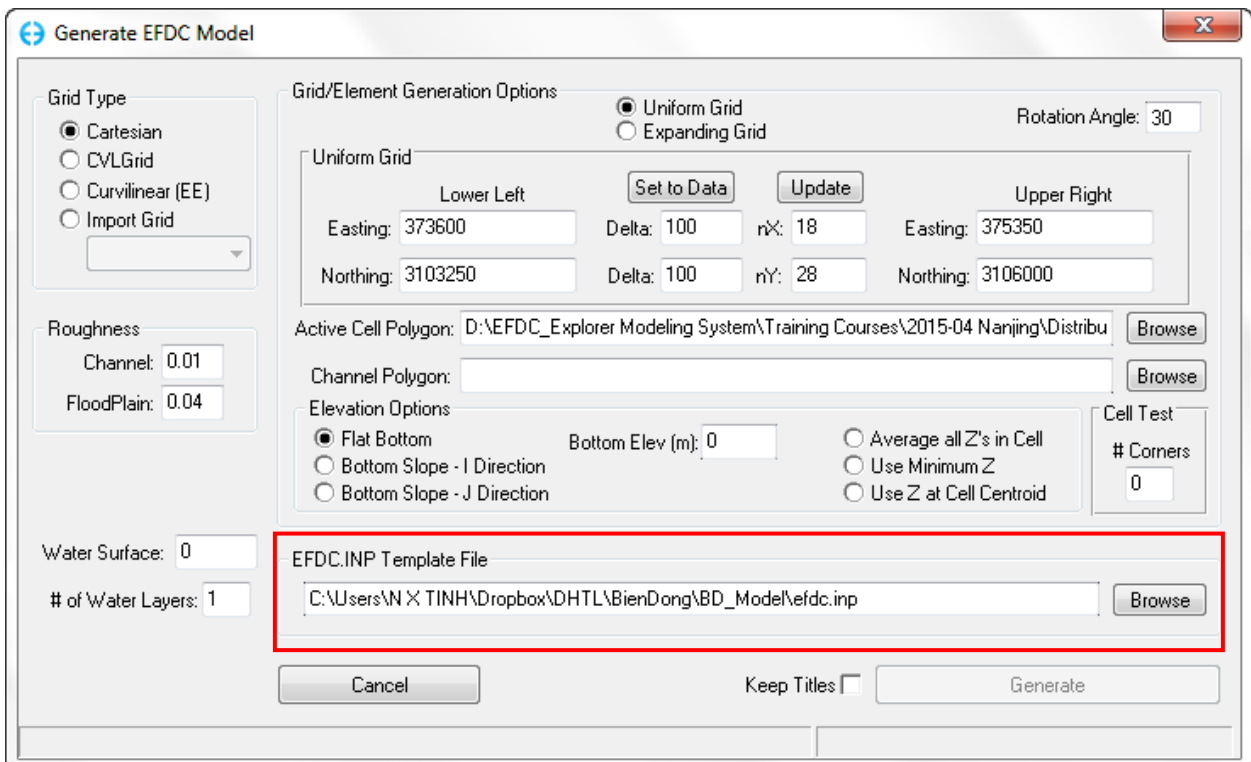
Figure 7-4 ViewPlan: Automatic Wind Series Weightings.

## 8 Elimination of Template Files

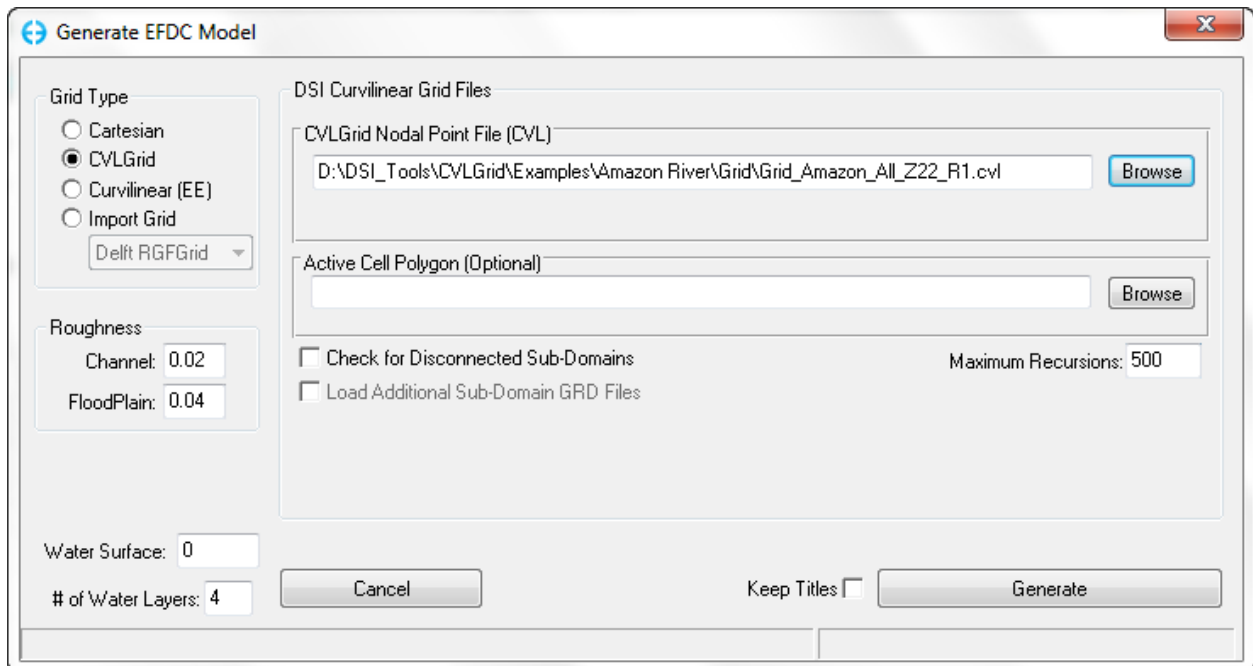
From the release of EE7.3 the master input files for EFDC will be stored in a non-editable database. EFDC\_Explorer automatically updates the EFDC default initial conditions from an MS Access file for the following files:

- EFDC.INP
- WQ3DWC.INP
- WQ3DSD.INP
- WQRPEM.INP

The user can then modify the model as necessary using EE. An example showing the the generation of a new model with the the former method for inputting the template file is shown in Figure 8-1 and the new method in Figure 8-2.



**Figure 8-1 Generate New Model: EE7.2 and earlier prompt for EFDC.INP template file.**



**Generate EFDC Model**

**Grid Type**

☐ Cartesian  
☒ CVLGrid  
☐ Curvilinear (EE)  
☐ Import Grid  
 Delft RGFGGrid ▼

**Roughness**

Channel: 0.02

FloodPlain: 0.04

Water Surface: 0

# of Water Layers: 4

**DSI Curvilinear Grid Files**

CVLGrid Nodal Point File (CVL)

D:\DSI\_Tools\CVLGrid\Examples\Amazon River\Grid\Grid\_Amazon\_All\_Z22\_R1.cvl Browse

Active Cell Polygon (Optional)

Browse

☐ Check for Disconnected Sub-Domains  
☐ Load Additional Sub-Domain GRD Files

Maximum Recursions: 500

Cancel
Keep Titles ☐
Generate

**Figure 8-2 Generate New Model: EE7.3 no longer requires the EFDC.INP template file.**

## 9 Miscellaneous Updates

### 9.1 Export Toxics in Tecplot Update

EE has been updated to enhance the Tecplot export functions for different parameters. Previously EE only had an option to export toxics to Tecplot for the sediment bed. EE now allows users to export the water column parameters in addition to bed directly to Tecplot. The Tecplot export function in *Water By Layer* and *Water By Depth* option has also been implemented. When exporting the sediment bed toxics EE exports the real values and does not truncate the output. The dropdown to select this function is shown in Figure 9-1.

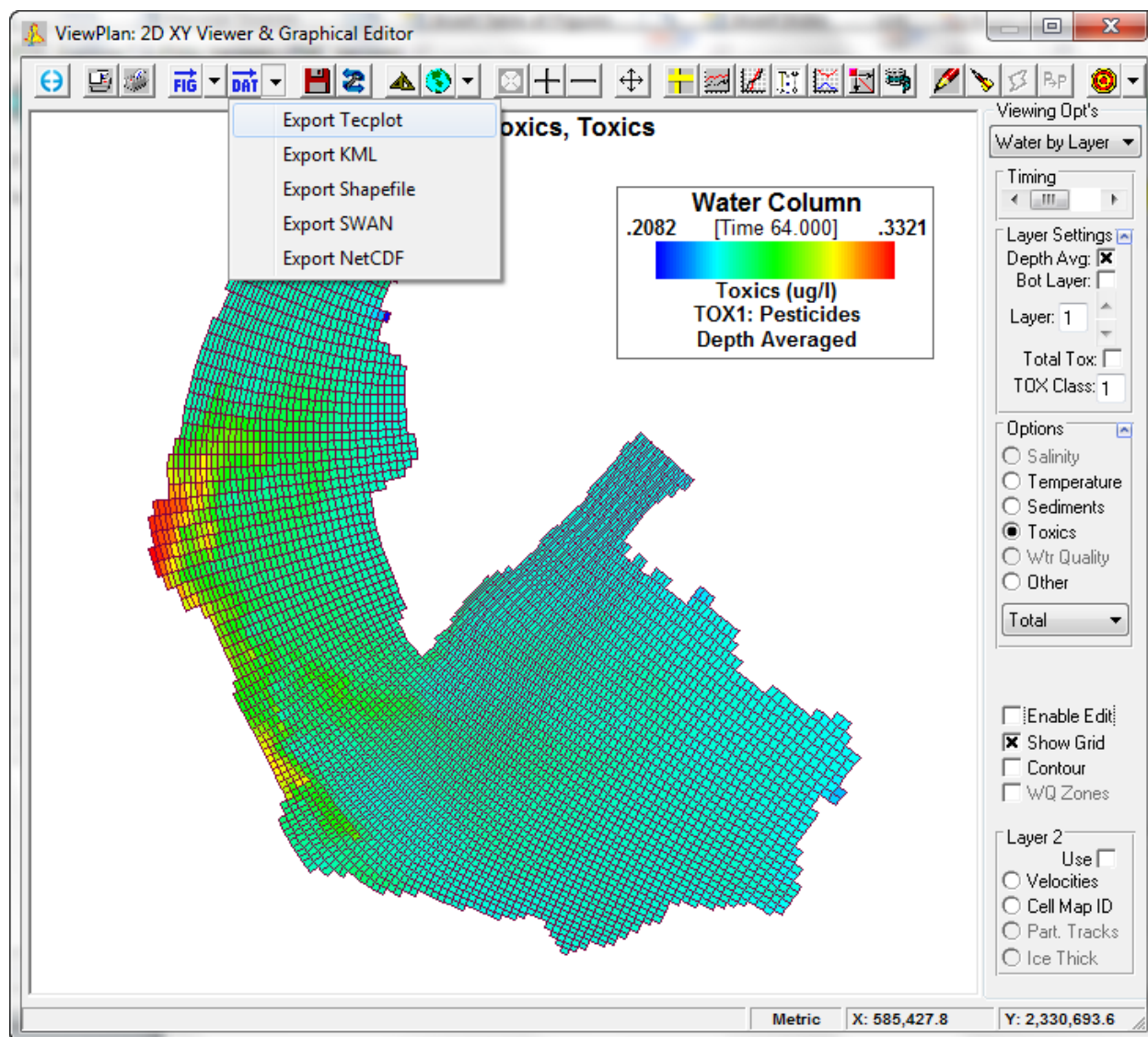


Figure 9-1 ViewPlan: Export toxics in the water column to Tecplot.

## 9.2 3D Symbols

EFDC\_Explorer7.3 can now display symbols as 3D images. These are selected in the normal way from *Display Options* | *Annotations* | *Edit Labels* | *Edit (Selected Labels)* as shown in Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3.

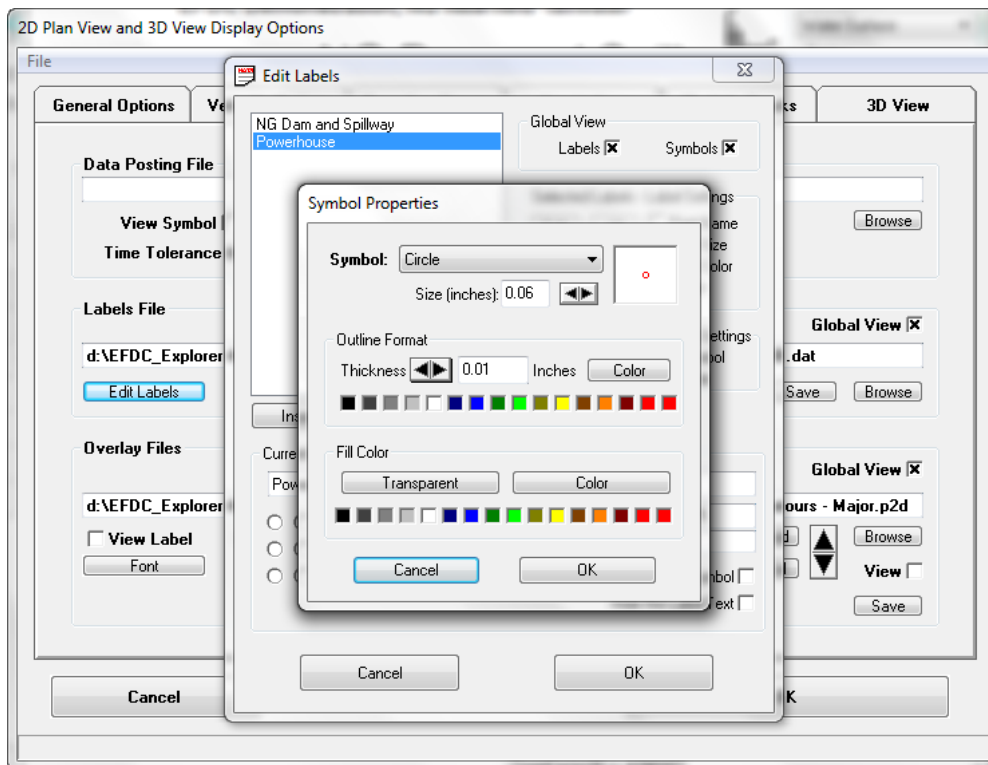


Figure 9-2 View3D Display Options: Configuring 3D symbols.

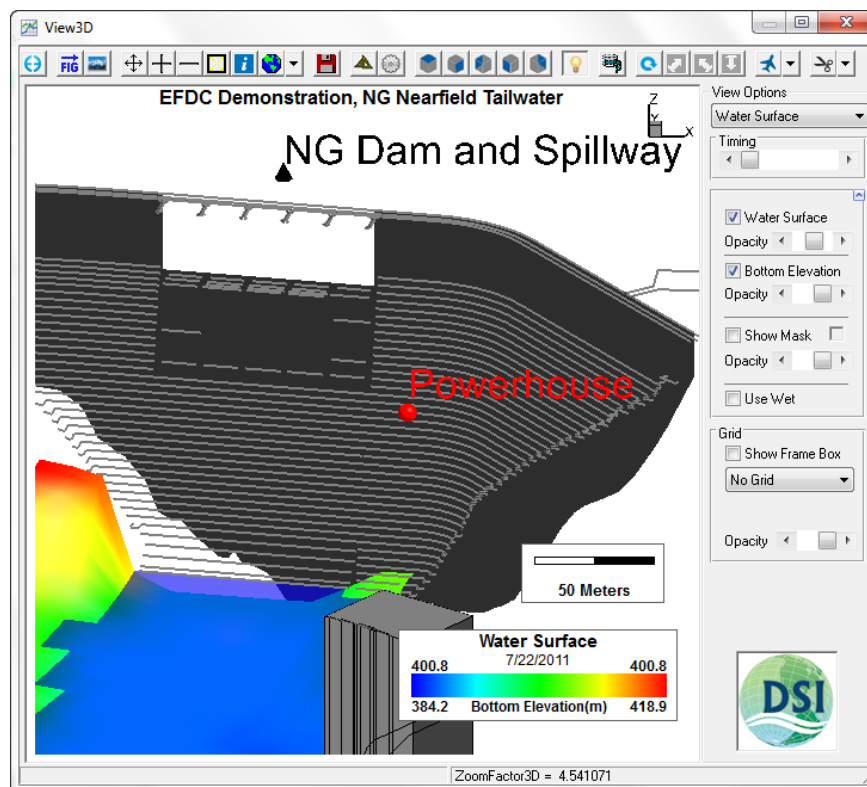


Figure 9-3 View3D Display Options: 3D triangle symbol.

### 9.3 Buffer loading for EE drifters

EE7.3 now implements buffers for loading the EE\_DRIFTER files. This option significantly increases the loading speed of model which uses the LPT sub model. The user may now use very large numbers of drifters without experiencing appreciable slow down when loading the model. This follows the typical EE linkage file use of binary buffers to load model results.

### 9.4 Subscript and Superscript in Graph Legends

The *Time Series Grapher* and *EFDC Profile* tools have been updated to display user defined subscripts and superscripts in the legends. This is done using two underscore key strokes (“\_”) and a single caret (“^”) for subscripts and superscripts respectively. An example of implementing subscripts and superscripts is shown in Figure 9-4. If several characters are part of a group they should be placed in curly brackets (“{ }”). For example to display:  $x^2 + \log_2 x + \log_{10} x$ , the user should write  $x^2 + \log\_2 x + \log\_{10} x$  as the label as shown in Figure 9-4.

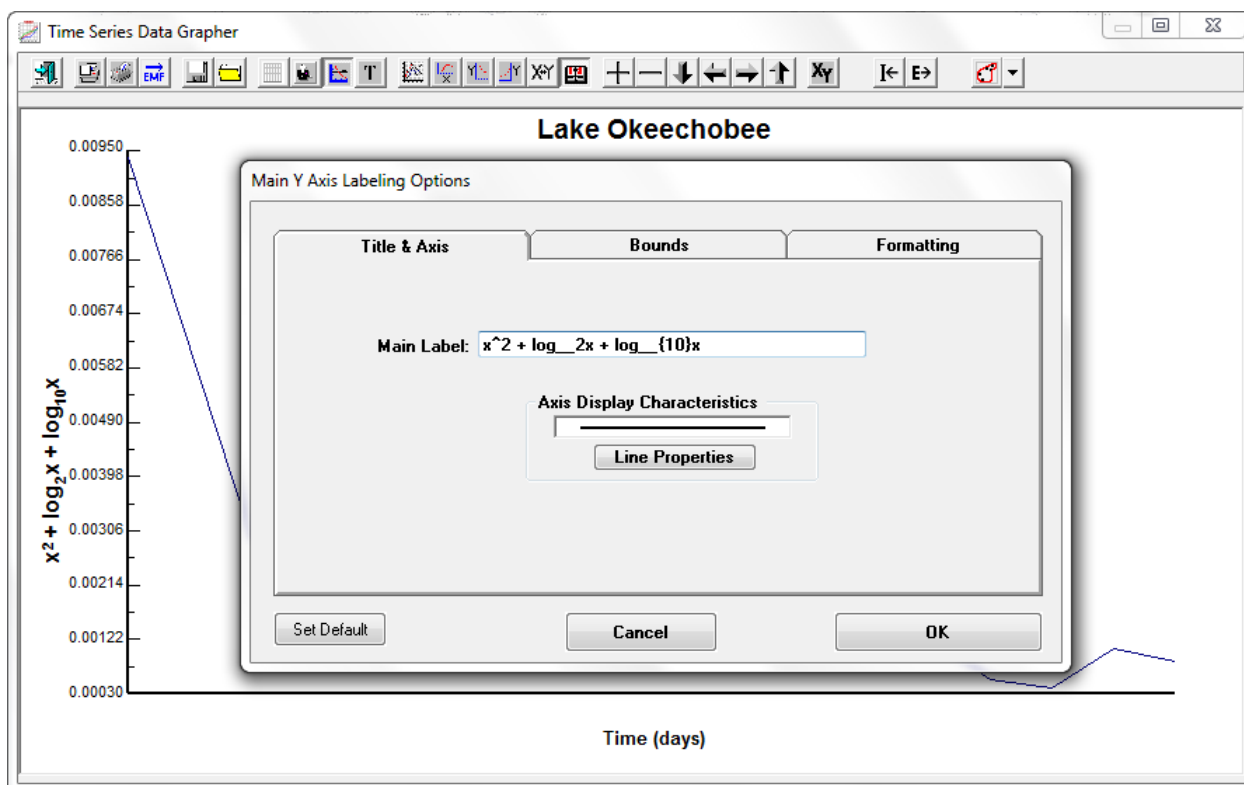


Figure 9-4 Time Series Grapher: adding subscripts and superscripts.

## 9.5 Delete Lines from Line Options (Time Series Grapher)

EE7.3 now provides the options to delete (rather than just turn off or hide) lines from the *Time Series Grapher* tool. This is shown in Figure 9-5 where the user has selected two lines. Then by selecting the *Delete* button the lines are removed from the legend, from the display and the *Line Options and Controls* menu as shown in Figure 9-6.

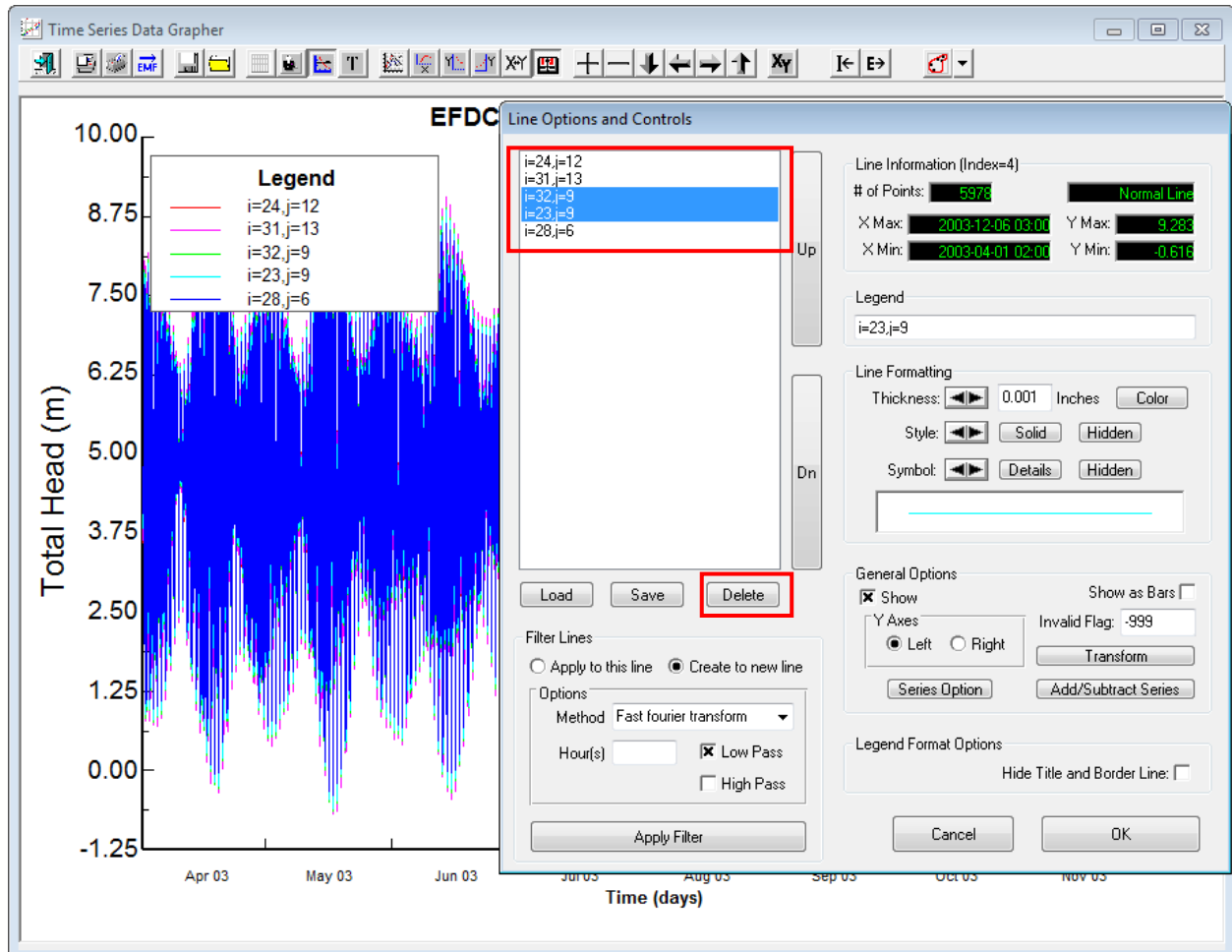


Figure 9-5 Time Series Grapher: Deleting lines.

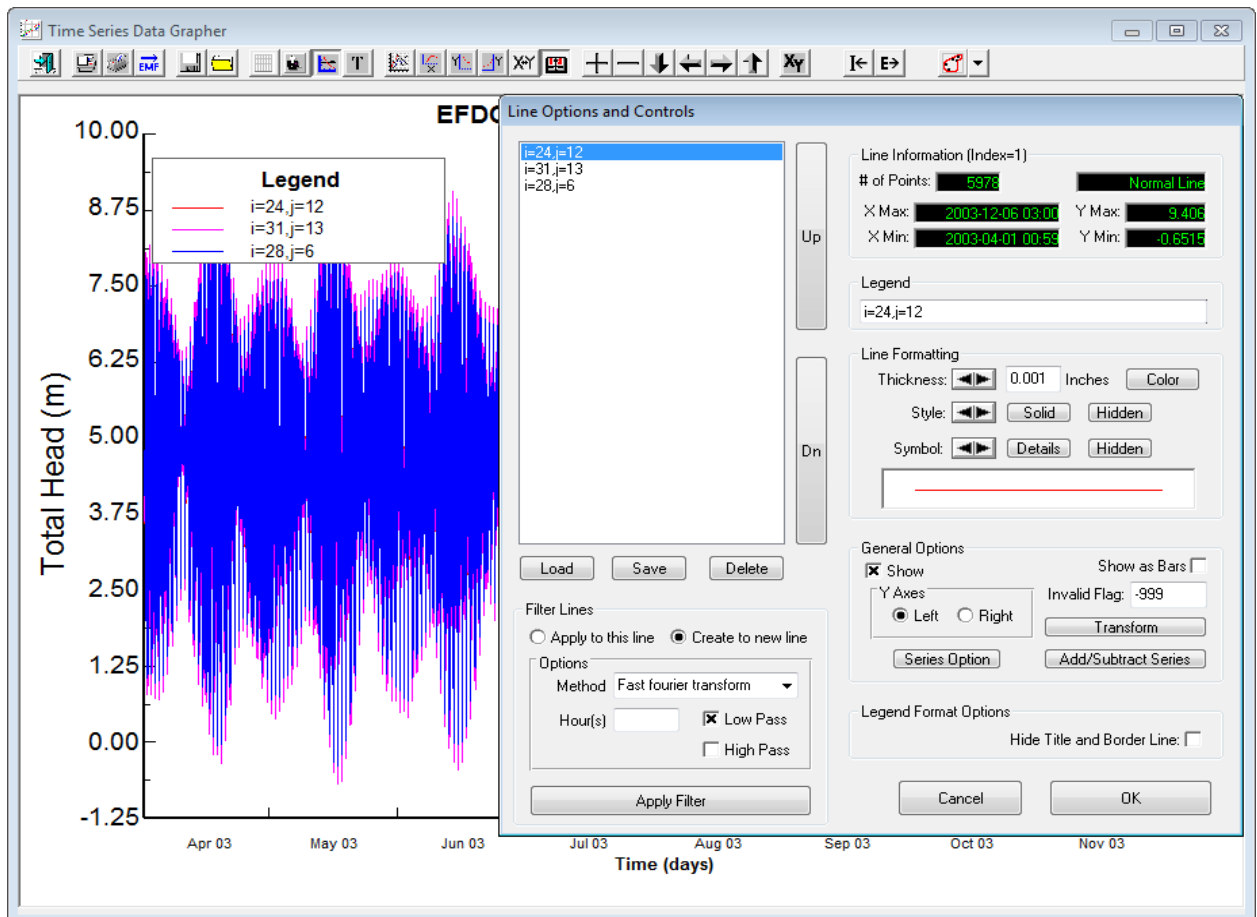


Figure 9-6 Time Series Grapher: Deleted lines.

## 9.6 Display Miles or Feet in Labels

EE7.3 now allows the users to display graph/plot labels in metric or British imperial units using the CTRL M keystroke to toggle the units. Selecting ALT M will toggle the x axis from feet to miles. An example of the graph in imperial units is shown in Figure 9-7.

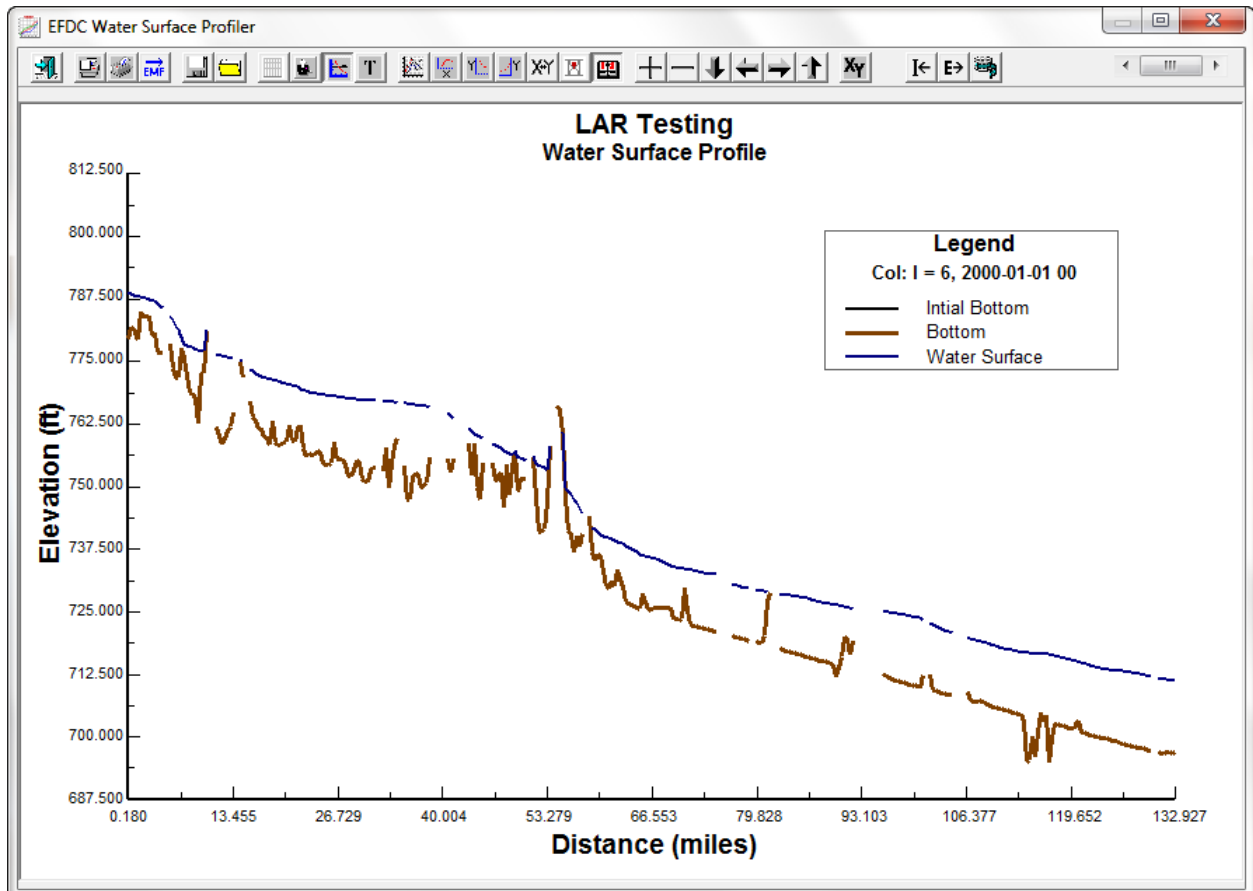


Figure 9-7 Water Surface Profiler: Imperial units display toggle.

## 9.7 Specify Color Ramps

EE7.3 provides the user with a number of options for displaying the color ramps in *ViewPlan* and *View3D*. The typical choice is the temperature color ramp which shows blue for low values and red for high values. Many other color ramps are now available as shown in Figure 9-8. Examples of the blue green and black and white color ramps are shown in Figure 9-9 and Figure 9-10 respectively.

However, if the user selects *Single Color* from the dropdown then the color ramp will use a gradient based on the *Single Color* option selected beneath the drop down list. If *Solid Color* is selected then only that color is used and it is shaded based on lighting effects if selected.

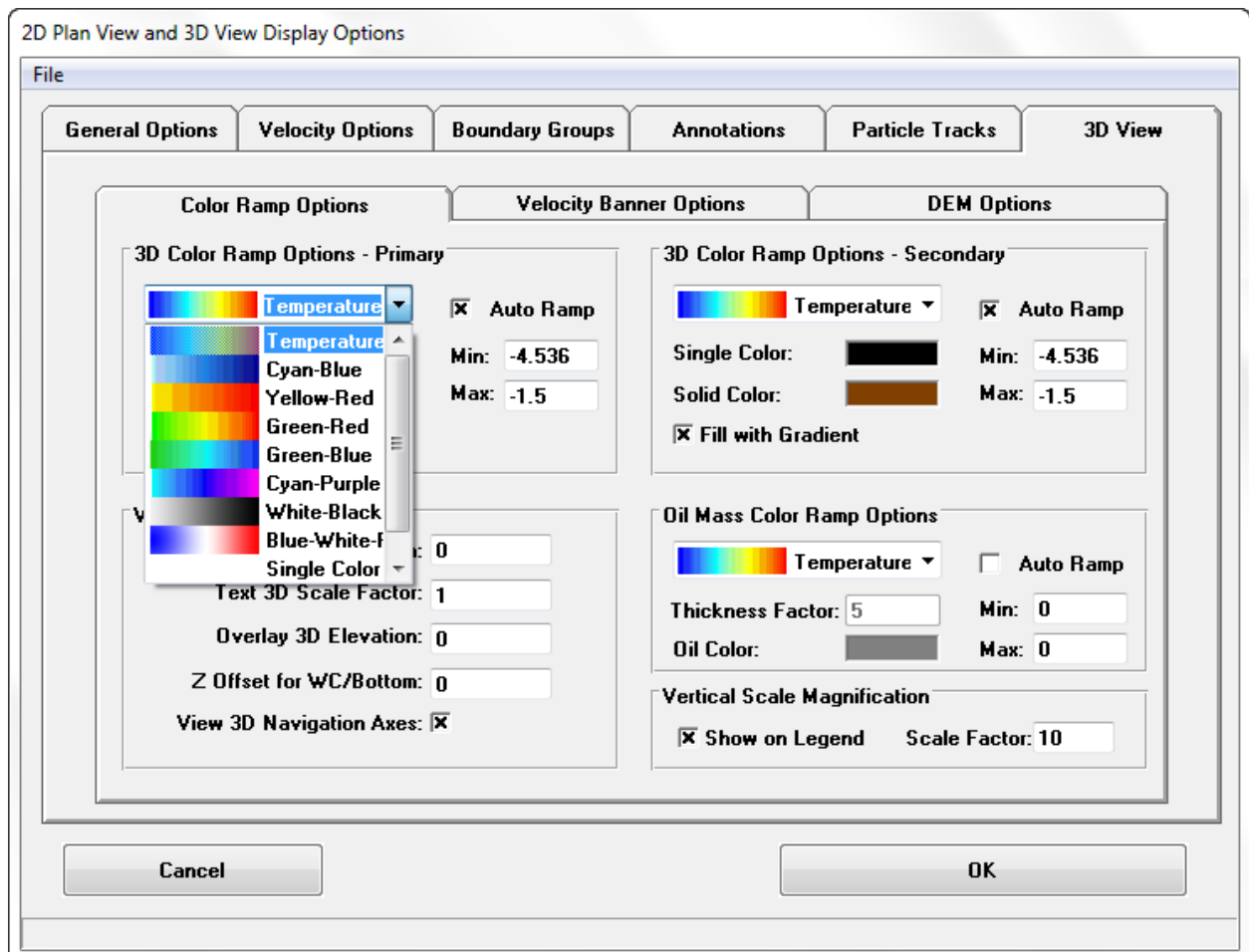


Figure 9-8 View3D: Color ramp options.

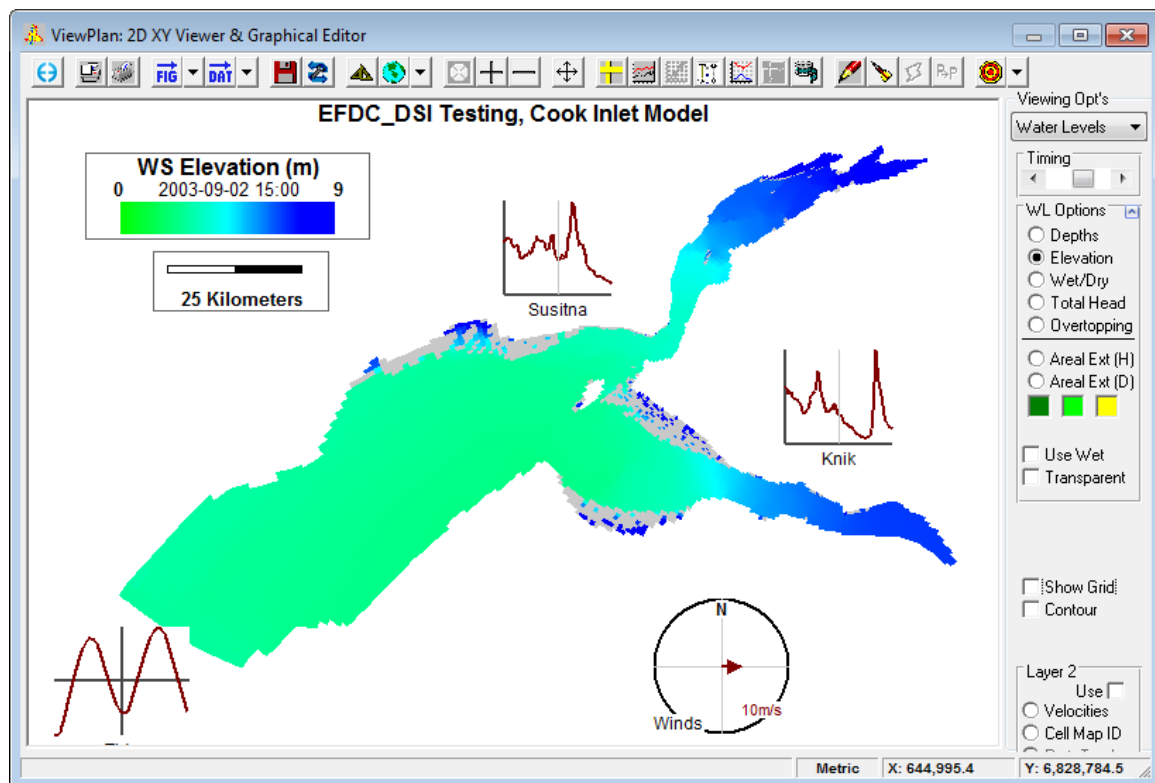


Figure 9-9 ViewPlan: Blue-Green color ramp.

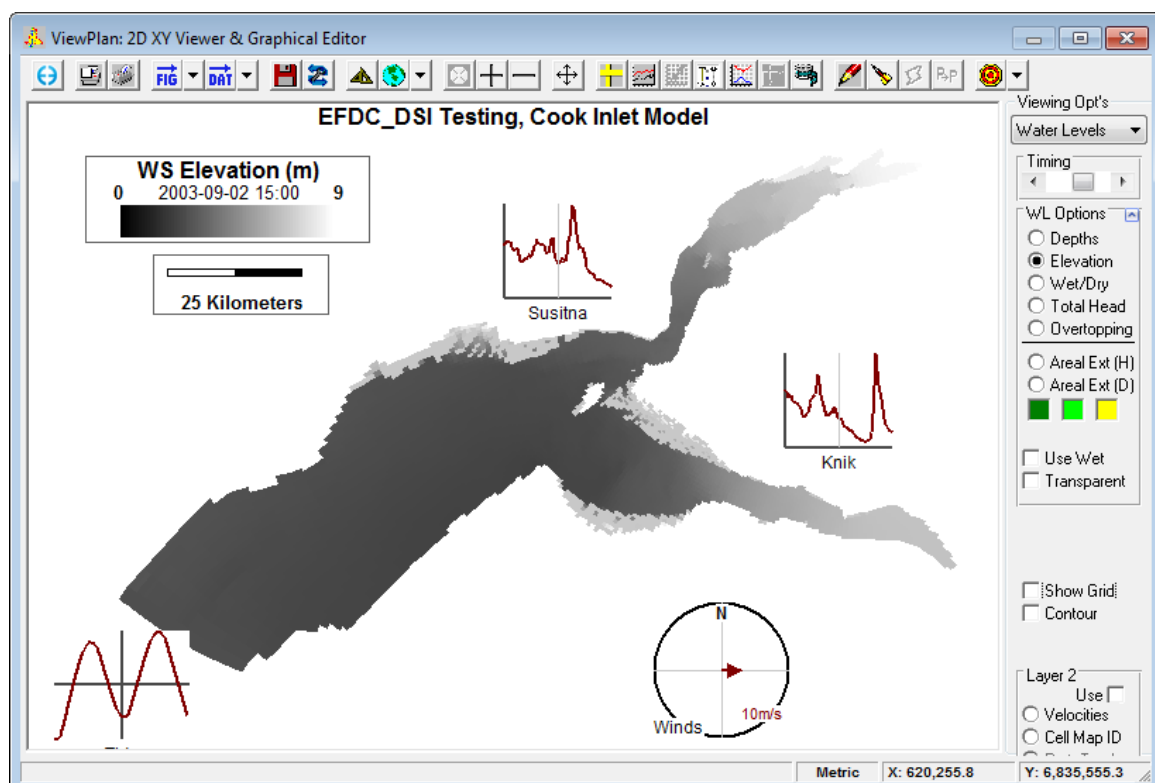


Figure 9-10 ViewPlan: Black and white color ramp.

## 9.8 Particles on the boundary disappear in 3D

In the particle tracking submodel of earlier versions of EE, particles that reach the model boundary stick to the edge of the boundary as shown in Figure 9-11. This is to show that the particles have left the model domain and are no longer being calculated. In EE7.3 a new method has been added which provides the user an option to allow the particles to disappear if the *Hide After Exit* check box is selected as shown in Figure 9-12.

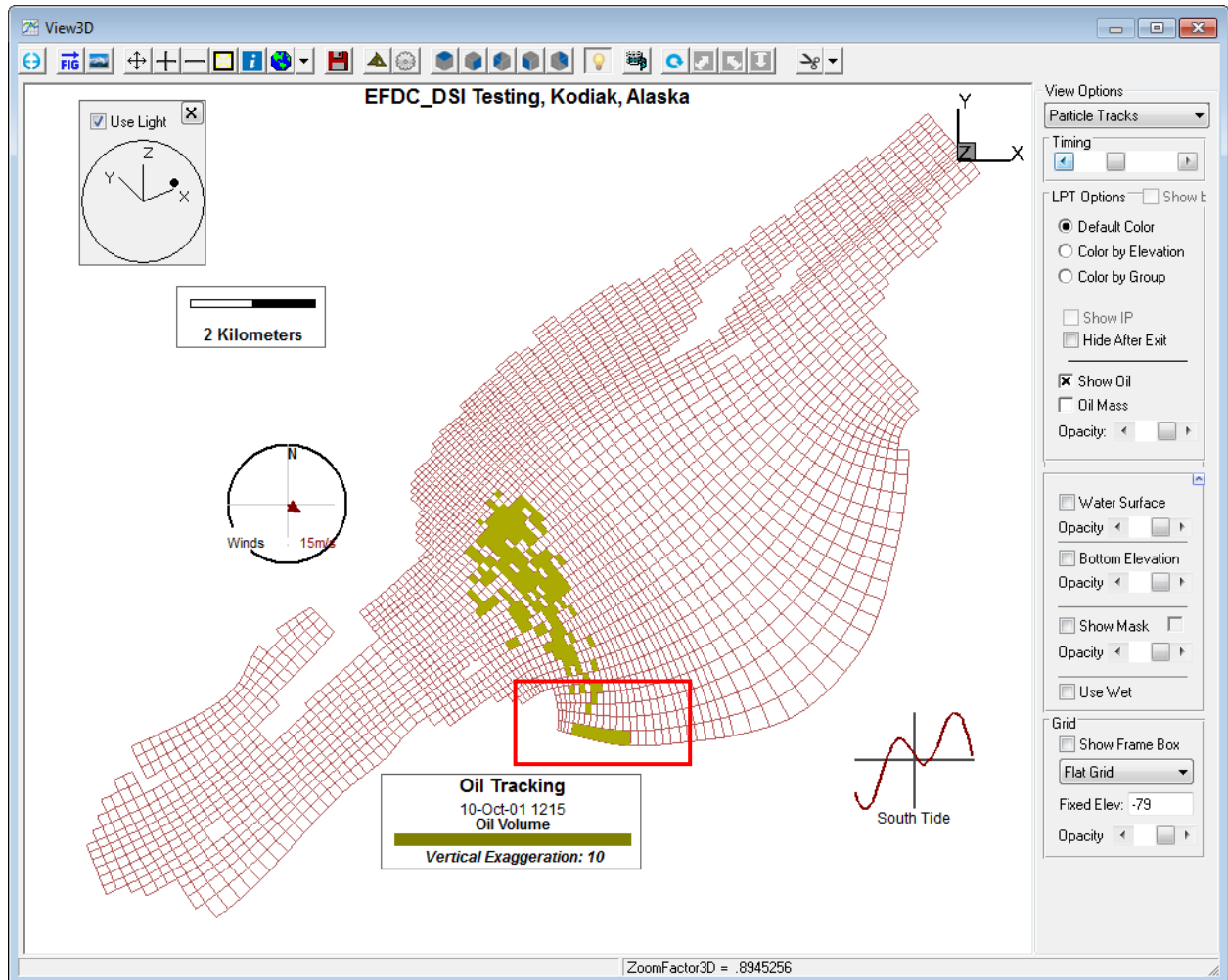


Figure 9-11 View3D: Oil spill still displayed after exiting model domain.

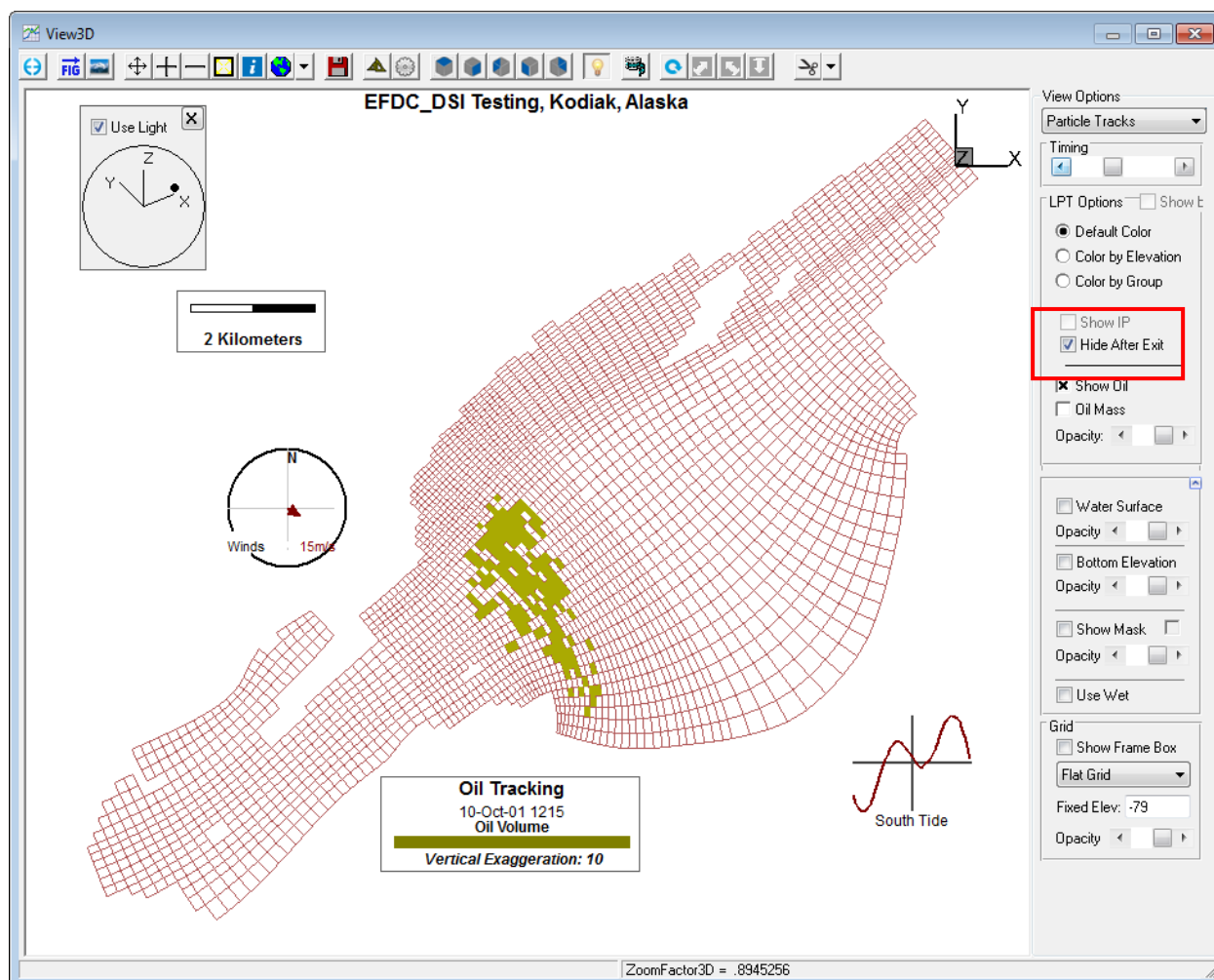


Figure 9-12 View3D: Oil spill hidden after exiting model domain.

## 9.9 Change Legend Font Sizes

EE7.3 now provides the user with the option of adjusting the font, color and size of the text label in the legend in *ViewPlan*. This can be achieved by using ALT- F and selecting options as shown in Figure 9-13

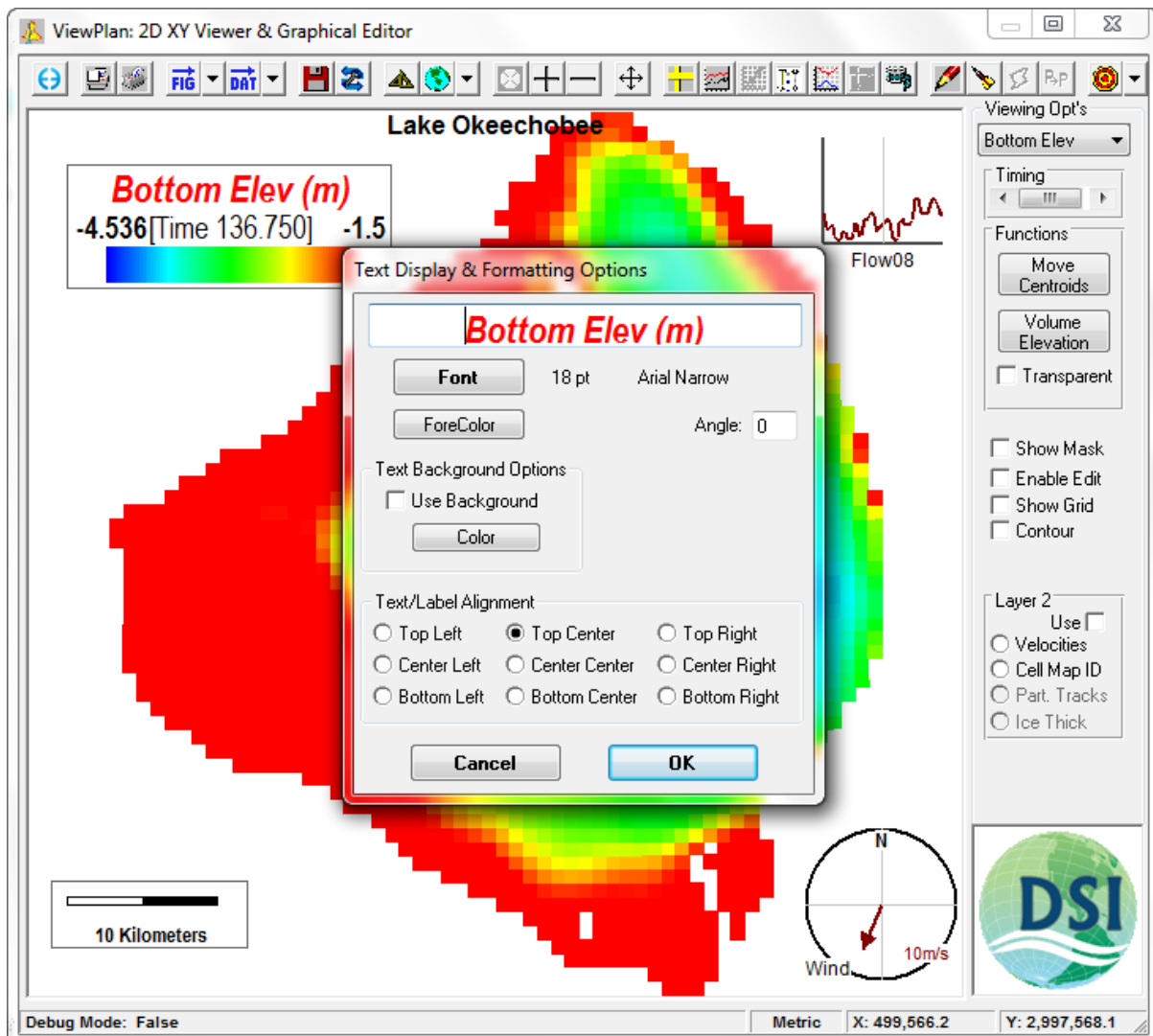


Figure 9-13 ViewPlan: Adjustable legend front sizes.

## 9.10 Display Wind and Atmospheric Stations in ViewPlan

EE now has the capability to display the atmospheric, wind and ice stations in *ViewPlan*. If the ASER, WSER or ISER co-ordinates are not populated then EE will automatically use the centroid of the model domain as shown in Figure 9-14. The coordinates of these are now stored in the .EE file. The ASER location is used by EFDC to calculate solar radiation. Figure 9-15, Figure 9-16 display the wind series plot (*View Wind*) and wind series data (*Edit Wind*) that are generated from the first two display options in Figure 9-14.

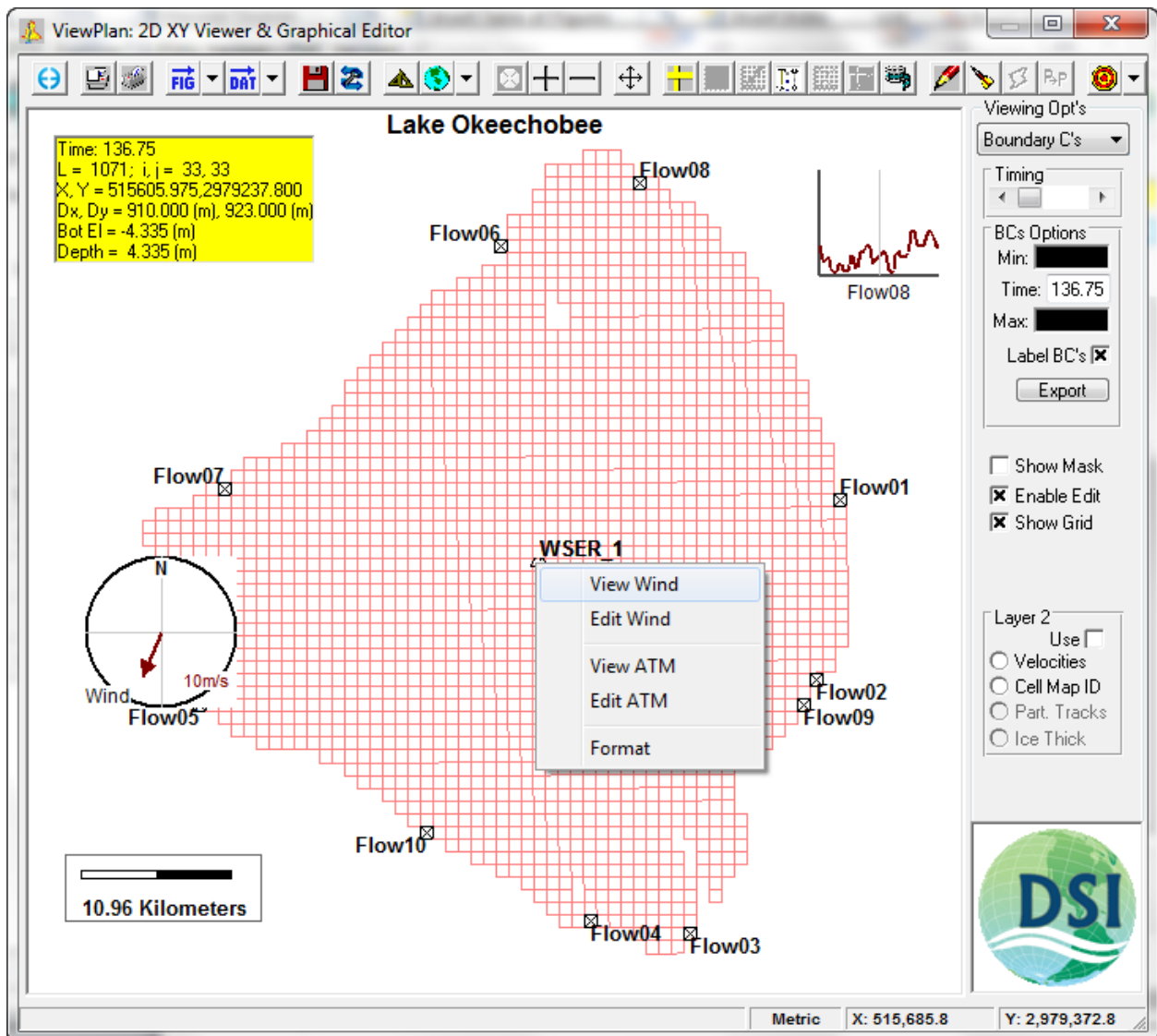


Figure 9-14 Wind Data Series: Station Coordinates in ViewPlan.

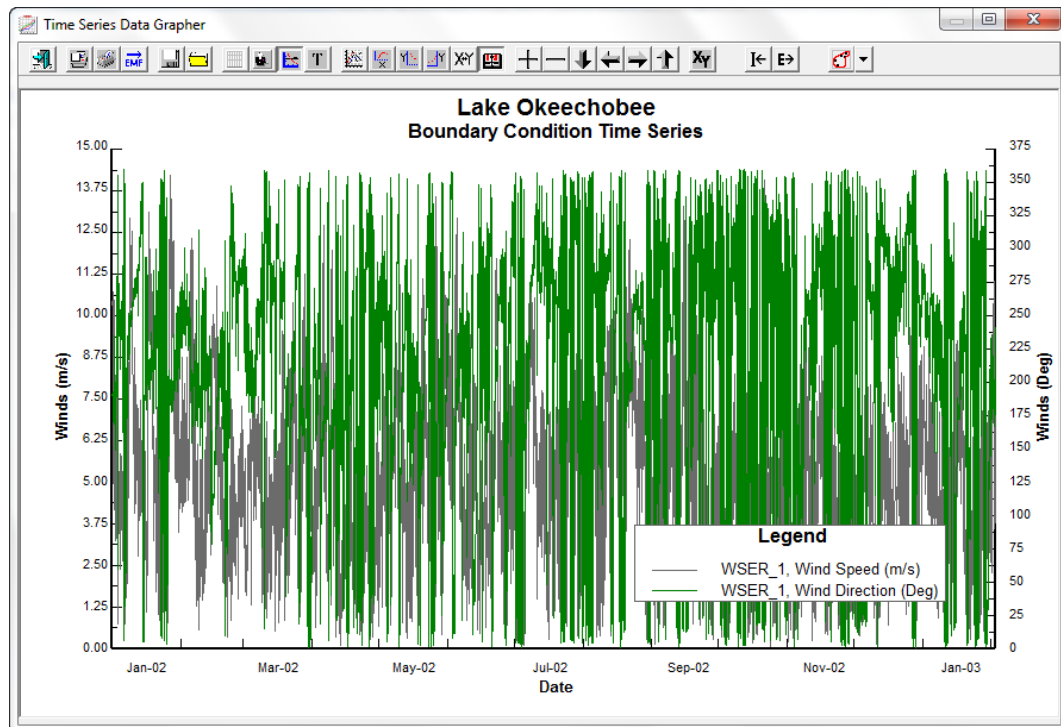


Figure 9-15 Wind Data Series: Time Series of wind magnitude and direction.

**Data Series: Winds**

Series: Number of Series: 1 F Current Series: 1 WSER\_1 Show Params

**Title Block** Reset Number of Header Lines: 17

C wser.inp file, in free format across  
C  
C WIND FORCING FILE, USE WITH 7 APRIL :  
C  
C MASER (NW) =NUMBER OF TIME DATA P  
C TCASER (NW) =DATA TIME UNIT CONVER  
C TAASER (NW) =ADDITIVE ADJUSTMENT O

Precision: Time: 3 Y: 4 # of Points: 955

Time	Speed	Dir Towards
0.000	10.4370	191.4450
0.042	10.2040	189.1780
0.083	10.5230	188.1630
0.125	10.7250	189.7120
0.167	10.7180	188.6060
0.208	10.4630	189.5480
0.250	10.7180	190.1650
0.292	10.1390	187.7600
0.333	9.5870	191.6860
0.375	8.7080	192.9090
0.417	7.3990	185.5960
0.458	6.8500	188.2770
0.500	6.3800	181.7100
0.542	5.4380	172.0890
0.583	4.4840	167.9160
0.625	4.1450	174.5690
0.667	4.5070	189.8140
0.708	5.2970	202.7510
0.750	7.4230	234.7200
0.792	9.2120	221.6890
0.833	10.3340	217.5630
0.875	10.4680	211.1270
0.917	10.3110	206.4350
0.958	9.8630	201.3750
1.000	9.6690	199.1980
1.042	8.8630	197.7720
1.083	8.0540	194.3620
1.125	8.2250	189.8120

View Series: Current Wind Rose More Y Col: -1

☒ Editing Tools ☐ File Tools

Editing Tools: Apply to Time Operator: + 0 Apply to Y's: 1 Copy Copy Col: 1 Add Delete BreakPt Smooth Convert Check BC's OK Cancel

Figure 9-16 Wind Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting.

## 9.11 WSER, TSER and ISER Timeblocks

Time blocks for time series has now been implemented in EFDC. This allows the user to adjust the weighting for each series over time to better represent that relative accuracy of each station. For example, in Figure 9-17, time block 1 is set from 5113 to 5130. The wind weight distribution obtained by using the feature *Generate Using Station Coordinates* is shown in *ViewPlan* in Figure 9-18. This figure also demonstrates how the locations of the wind series stations can now be displayed in *ViewPlan*.

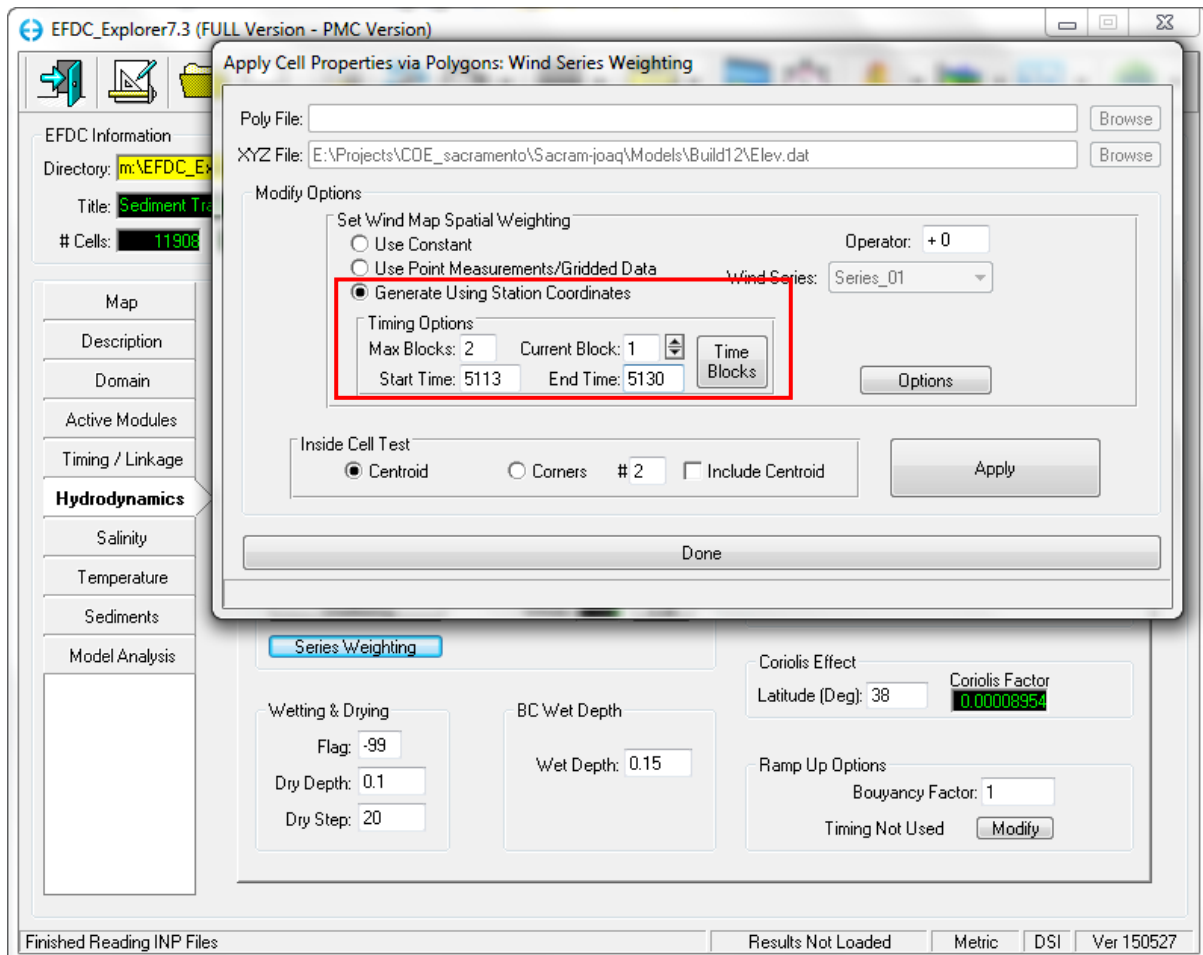
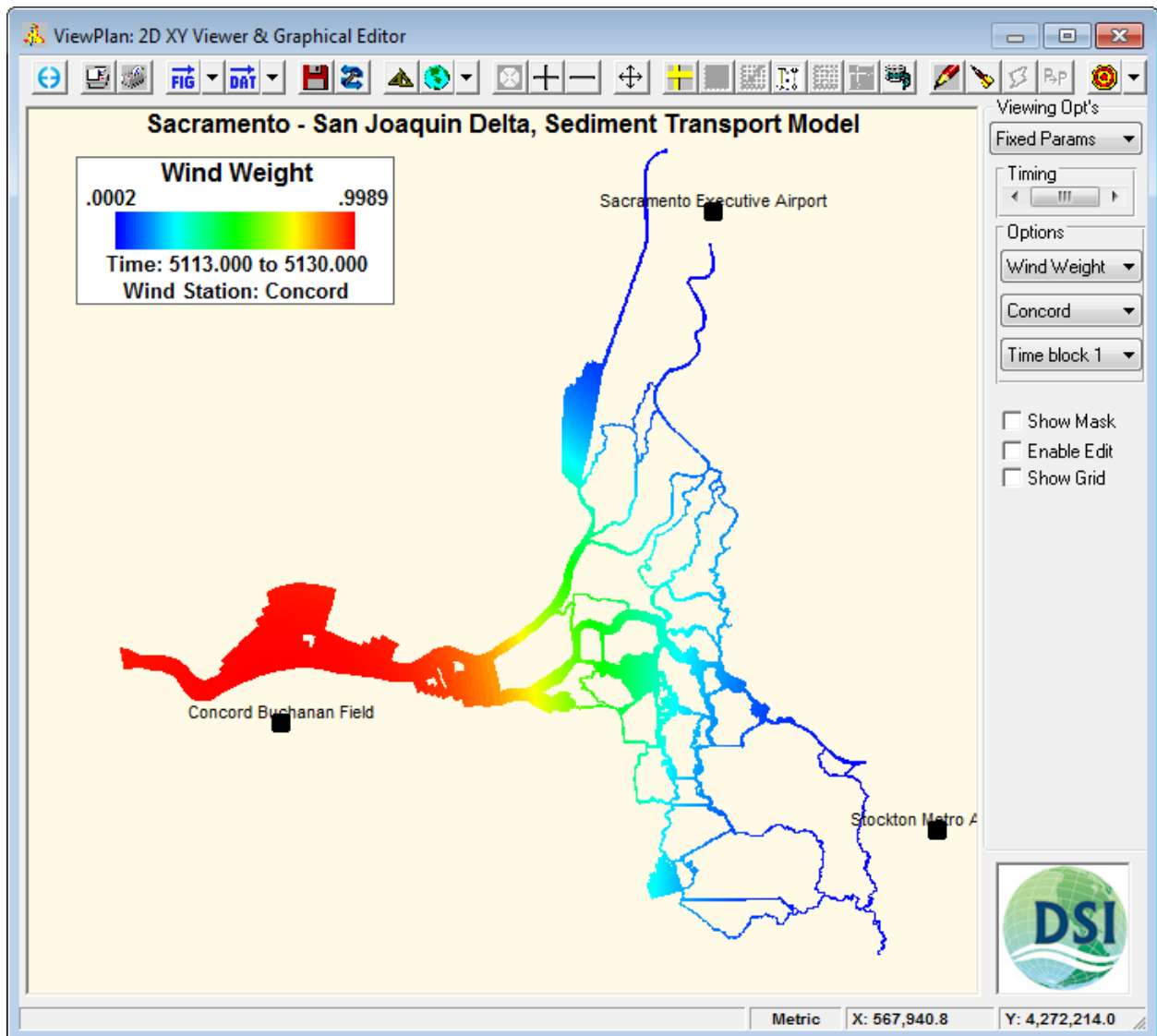


Figure 9-17 Atmospheric Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting.



**Figure 9-18 Atmospheric Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting for Time Block 1.**

A second time block, from 5130 to 5478 has also been set with the *Use Constant* option and the following proportions: Concord=0.2; Sacramento=0.3 and Stockton=0.5 as shown in Figure 9-19 and Figure 9-20.

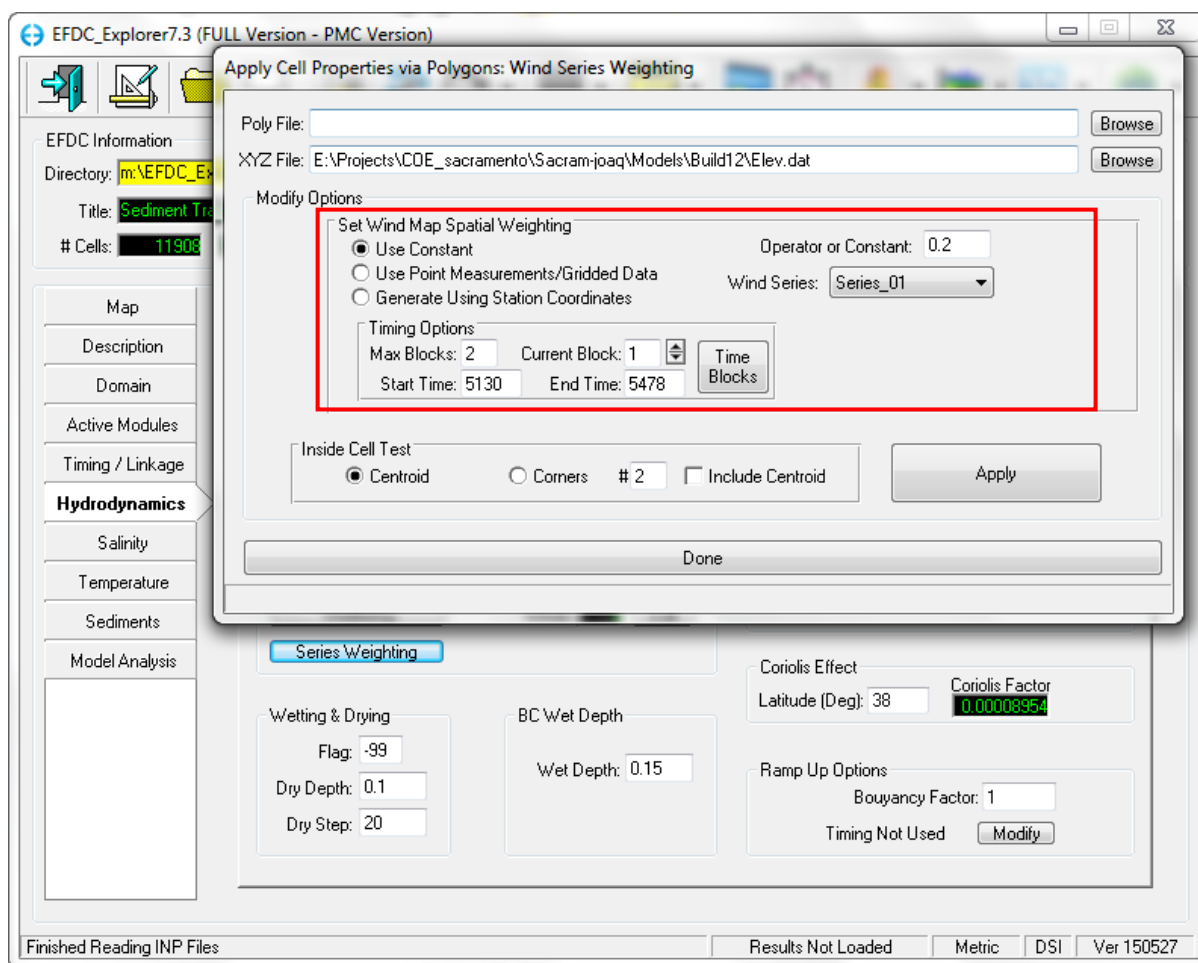


Figure 9-19 Atmospheric Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting.

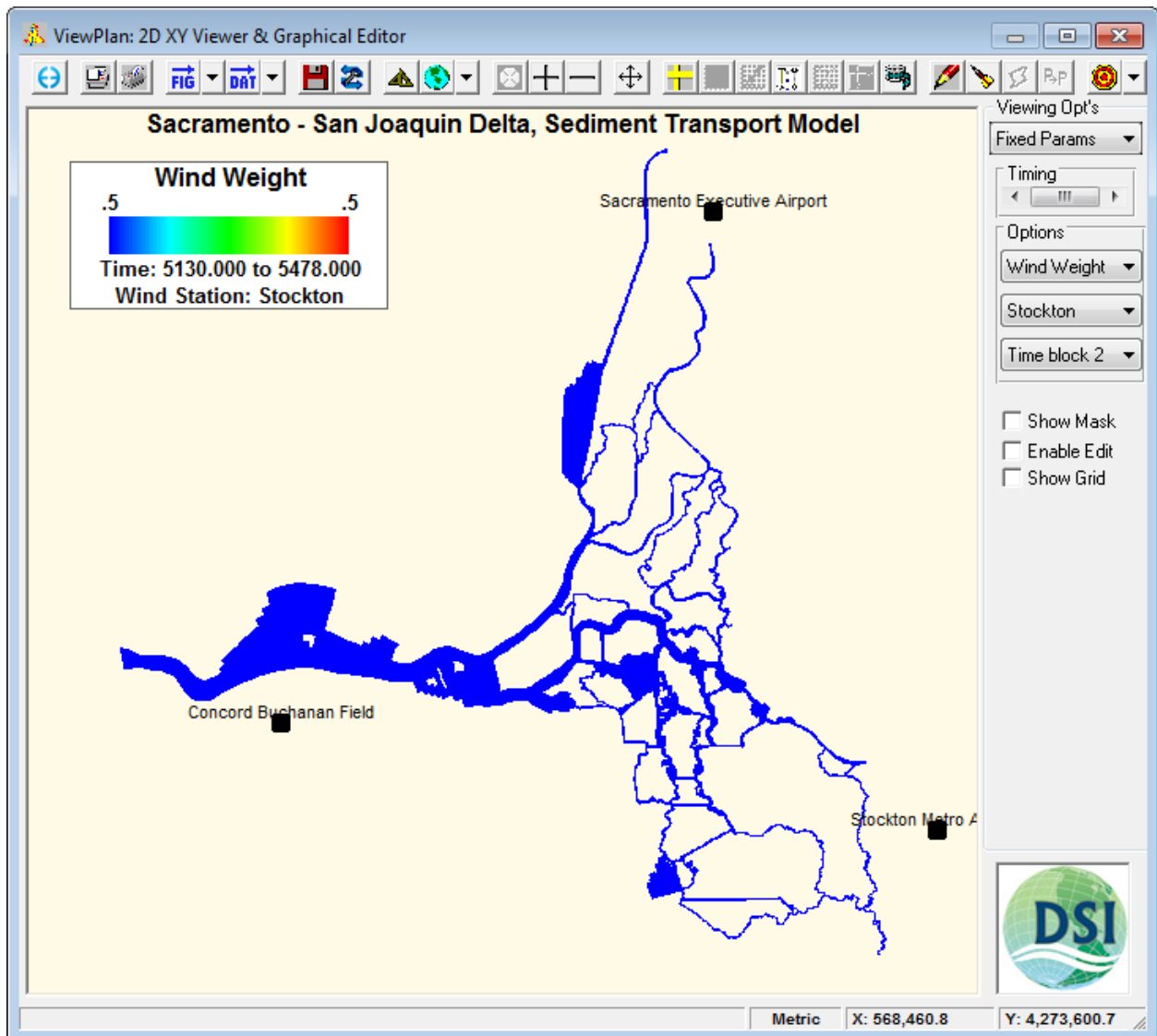


Figure 9-20 Atmospheric Data Series: Station Coordinate Setting for Time Block 2.

## 9.12 Automatic Seat Deactivation

EE will now automatically prompt the user to deactivate EE if they attempt to uninstall EE while there is still an active seat.

## 9.13 Date and Coordinate Conversion Tool

A new feature has been added to EE7.3 in *ViewPlan* for the purpose of converting dates and coordinates. This tool is accessible from the same location the tool for converting between Julian and Calendar dates was previously available, however the button has been updated as shown in Figure 9-21. The *Date Conversion* tab is the same as for EE7.2. Two new tabs have been added: *IJ / XY Conversion* and *UTM Conversion*. The former of these is shown in Figure 9-21. An L index or IJ pair can be entered into the text box and EE will automatically display the corresponding L, IJ or model grid coordinates.

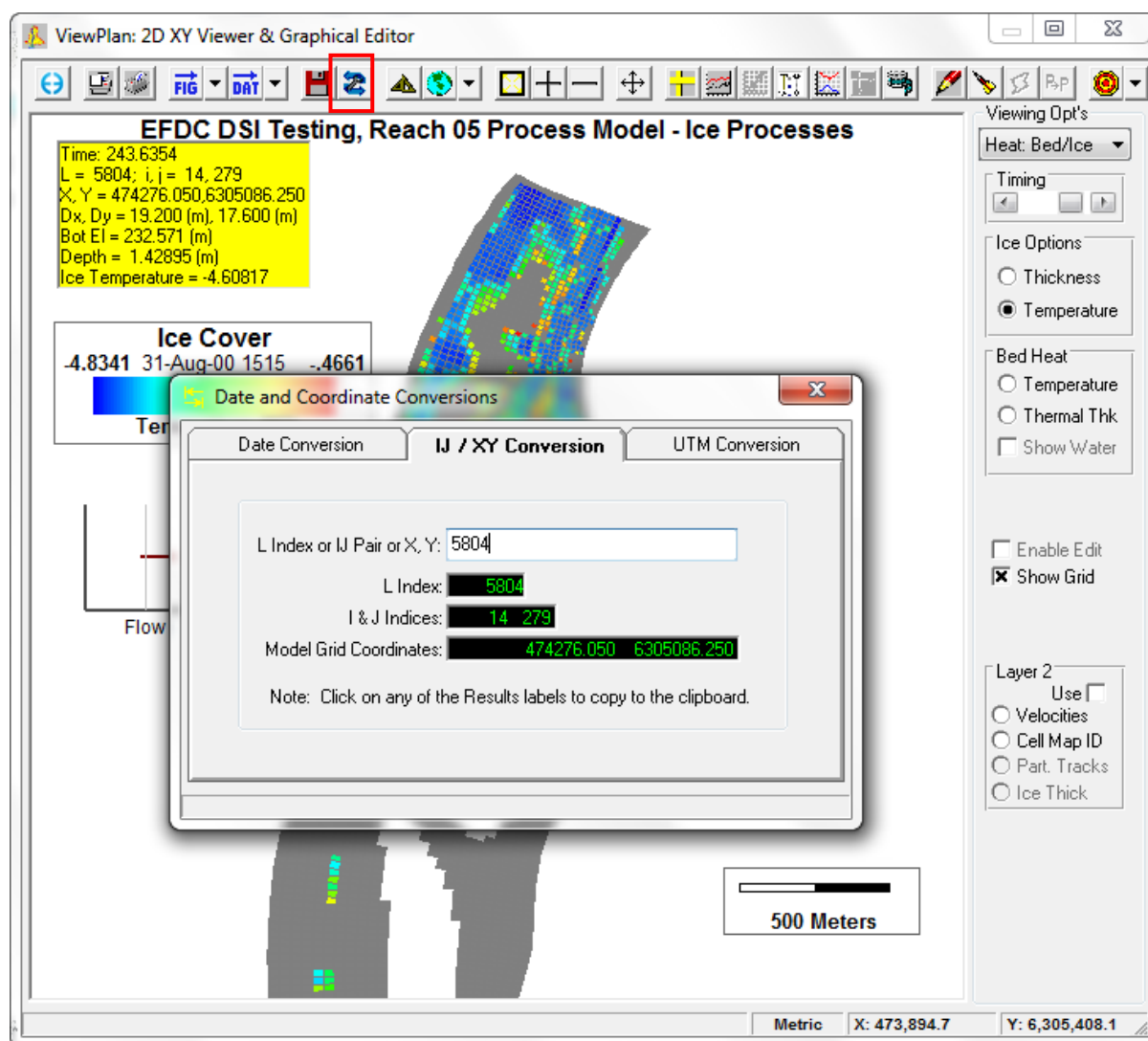
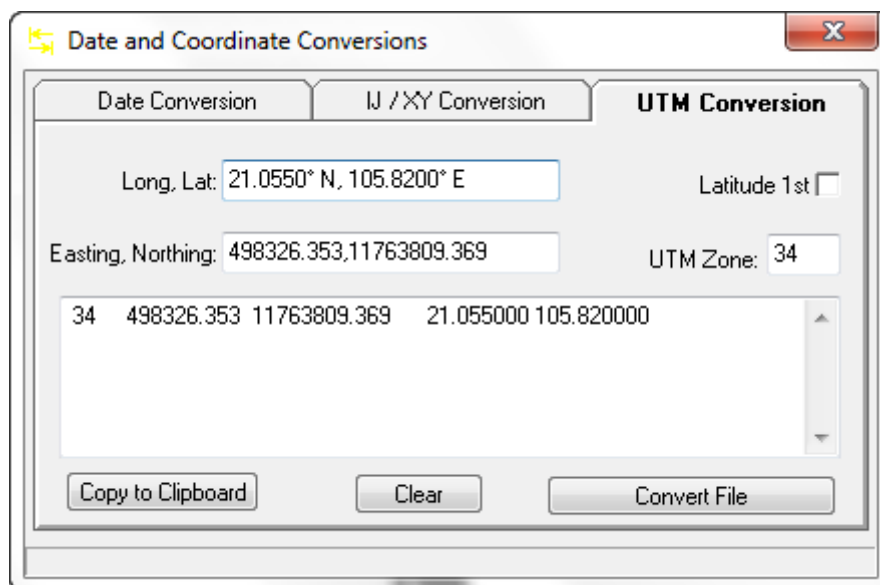


Figure 9-21 Date and Coordinate Conversions.

The user may also select the *UTM Conversion* tab to convert from longitude and latitude coordinates to UTM or vice versa. The user should enter the coordinates in the text box and ENTER keystroke for this conversion to take place as shown in Figure 9-22. The user may also copy this information to the clipboard with the *Copy to Clipboard* button. A file containing coordinates may also be converted using the *Convert File* button and browsing to the file to be converted.



**Date and Coordinate Conversions**

Long, Lat: 
 Latitude 1st ☐

Easting, Northing: 
 UTM Zone:

34 498326.353 11763809.369 21.055000 105.820000

**Figure 9-22 Date and Coordinate Conversions.**

## 9.14 Display Model Comparisons in Time Series

When a user has a comparison model loaded (see User Manual for EE7.2 for details) in EE7.3 it is now possible to select Alt-M in *ViewPlan* to compare the model results as shown in Figure 9-23. In versions prior to EE7.2 the time series extraction would only be for the base model. However, in EE7.3 the time series extraction is the Base – Compare models as shown in Figure 9-24.

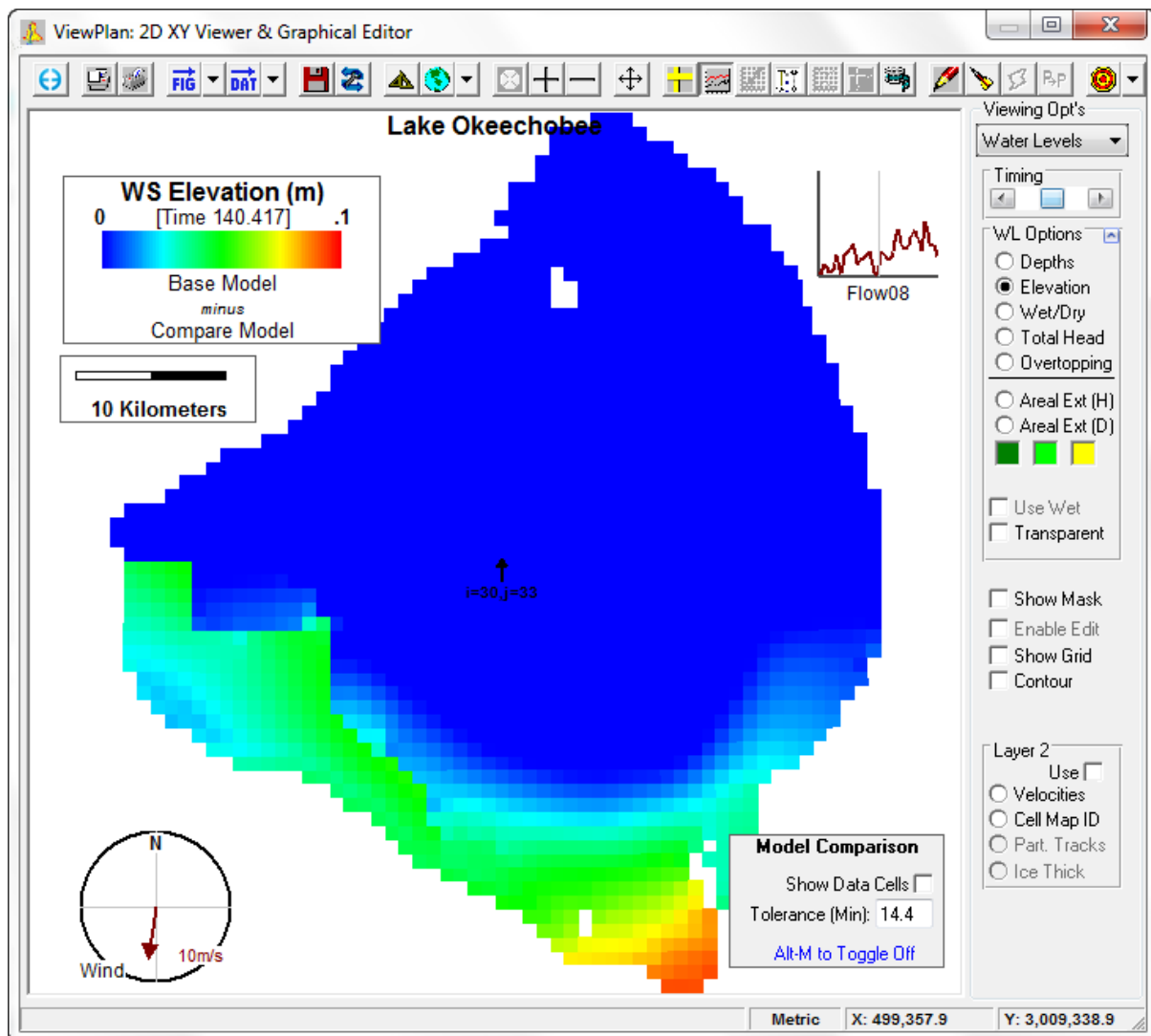


Figure 9-23 ViewPlan: Model Compare for WS Elevation.

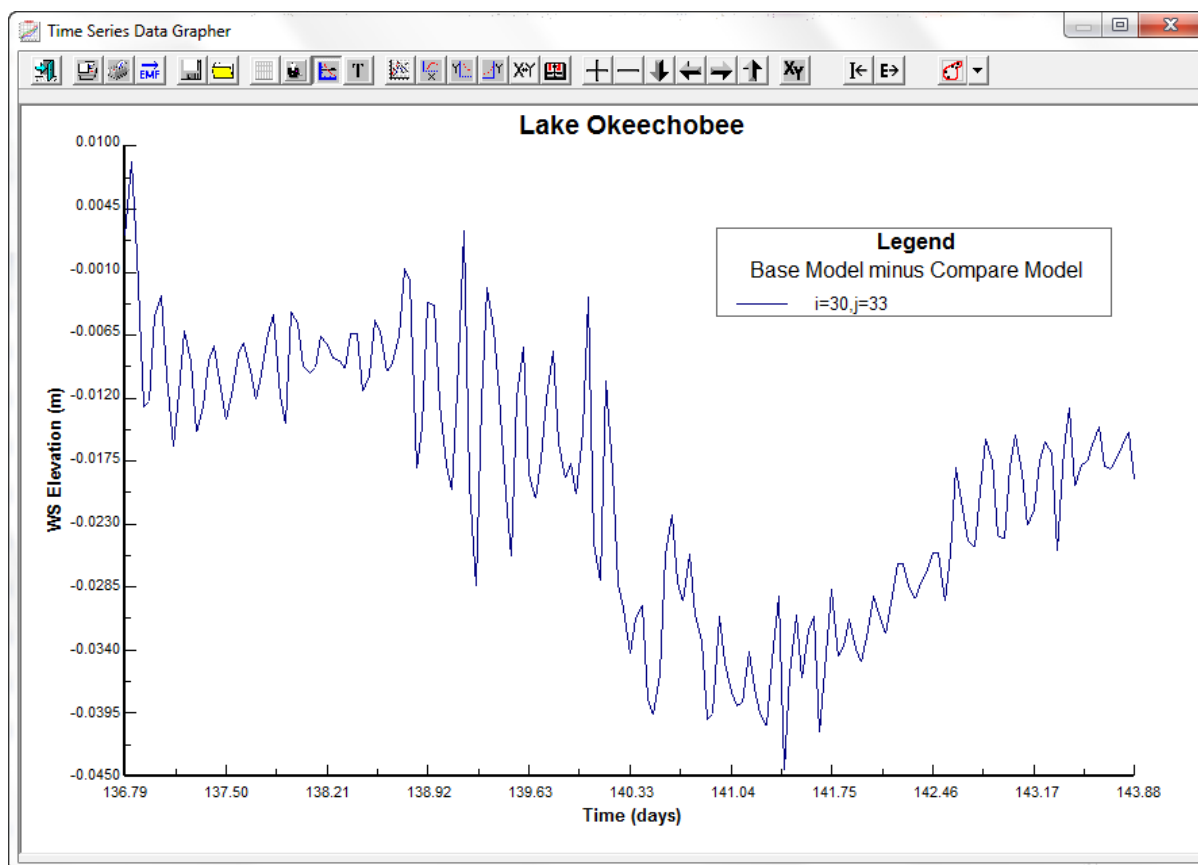


Figure 9-24 Time Series Extraction: Model Compare for WS Elevation.

## 10 Appendix Data Formats

### Data Format B-16 ISER.INP for ISICE = 1

```

C ** PROJECT NAME, ISER.INP TIME SERIES FILE
C **   FILE ISER.INP - EXTERNALLY SPECIFIED ICE COVER
C **   CONTROL AND TIME SERIES DATA REPEATING NISER TIMES.
C **   HEADER:  MISER(NISER),
TCISER(NISER),TAISER(NISER),RMULADJC,RMULADJT
C **           MISER    = NUMBER OF DATA, TCISER=TIME CONVERSION TO SEC,
TAISER=ADDITIVE TIME ADJ
C **
      4      86400          0          1          0
240.001      0.3500
240.010      0.5500
240.020      0.7500
240.030      0.6000
      6      86400          0          1          0
 20.000      0.0000
238.000      0.4000
252.000      0.5700
283.000      0.7200
290.000      0.5500
320.000      0.3400

```

### Data Format B-17 ICEMAP.INP for ISICE = 1

C \*\* , icemap.inp , Ice time series weightings for each cell and NISER Series

C \*\*

C \*\*

C            I        J        Weighting Fraction by Series

1

5113.000    5478.000

2	107	3	0.000159	0.999672	0.000170
3	108	3	0.000159	0.999671	0.000170
4	109	3	0.000159	0.999671	0.000170
5	110	3	0.000160	0.999670	0.000170
6	107	4	0.000231	0.999520	0.000249
7	108	4	0.000232	0.999519	0.000249
8	109	4	0.000232	0.999518	0.000250
9	110	4	0.000233	0.999517	0.000250
10	107	5	0.000313	0.999346	0.000341
11	108	5	0.000315	0.999344	0.000341
12	109	5	0.000316	0.999342	0.000342
13	110	5	0.000317	0.999340	0.000343
14	107	6	0.000413	0.999135	0.000453

### Data Format B-18 ISTAT.INP for ISICE = 2

```

C ** ISTAT FILE
C ** TIME SERIES ON THE STATUS OF ICE ON/OFF VIA ICECOVER
C ** FIRST DATA LINE: MISER(N),TCISER(N),TAISER(N),N=1 (only one)
C ** NEXT DATA LINES: TISER(M,N),RICECOVS(M,N), M=1:MISER
C ** TISER: TIME, RICECOVS = 1: ON/0:OFF
      5      86400      0
    0.000    0.0000
  240.000    1.0000
  242.000    0.0000
  243.000    1.0000
  300.000    0.0000

```

### Data Format B-19 ICE.INP for ISICE = 3 & 4

\* ICE THICKNESS INITIAL CONDITIONS

\*

*	I	J	THICKNESS [M]
	3	207	0.300
	3	208	0.300
	3	209	0.300
	3	210	0.300
	3	211	0.300
	3	212	0.300
	4	207	0.300
	4	208	0.300
	4	209	0.300
	4	210	0.300
	4	211	0.300
	4	212	0.300
	5	207	0.300
	5	208	0.300

## 11 References

Evaluating Thermoelectric, Agricultural, and Municipal Water Consumption in a National Water Resources Framework, EPRI, 2013

Methods for Estimating Water Consumption for Thermoelectric Power Plants in the United States, USGS, 2013